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Through inadvertence the name of Hon. Garnett B. *Adrain*
and of his father Professor *Adrain*, has been printed Adrian.

THE
Centennial Celebration
OF
RUTGERS COLLEGE,
JUNE 21, 1870.
WITH AN
HISTORICAL DISCOURSE,
DELIVERED BY
HON. JOSEPH P. BRADLEY,
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT, U. S.
AND OTHER
Addresses and Proceedings.



ALBANY, N. Y.:
JOEL MUNSELL.
1870.

THE

Centennial of Rutgers College.

PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS.

The Board of Trustees of Rutgers College began, at an early day, to take action preparatory to celebrating in some fitting way the one hundredth year of the existence of the College. The result of their deliberations was laid by the President, Rev. Wm. H. Campbell, D.D., before the meeting of the Alumni held in the Chapel in June, 1869; and was subsequently given to other graduates and friends in the form of a circular, as follows:

RUTGERS COLLEGE, *New Brunswick, N. J.*

March 19th, 1870.

Dear Sir:

The Centennial of Rutgers College is to be celebrated at New Brunswick, Tuesday, June 21, 1870. By this celebration it is designed to gain two ends:

1. To recount the goodness of God in His care of the College, and to return thanks for the same.
2. To further in some marked way and degree, the interests of the College.

In considering how the second end might be best gained the Trustees have unanimously concluded, that if the following

objects could be accomplished, the College would be placed in a condition highly favorable for its future welfare :

1. The full endowment of the Collegiate Church Professorship of Rhetoric. For this object the sum of \$20,000 is required.
2. The endowment of the Professorship of Mining and Metallurgy by the gift of \$30,000 or more.
3. The erection of a Chapel to seat about five hundred persons.
4. The erection of a Geological Hall.

There are other objects of very great importance which it is desired to accomplish, but inasmuch as they have not been formally acted on by the Board of Trustees, they are not here named.

The Committee believe that the accomplishment of these objects is an imperative necessity of the College, and having shown, by their personal subscriptions, their own faith in the good cause, they hereby make an appeal to the friends of Education, Religion, and our Free Institutions, to aid them in this most important work. And they believe that by thus making the Centennial celebration a marked day in the history of the College, their gratitude to God for His goodness to the Institution, will be best shown.

JAMES SUYDAM,	ROBERT H. PRUYN,
PETER S. DURYEE,	JAMES A. WILLIAMSON,
BENJAMIN C. TAYLOR,	GARRET C. SCHANCK,
WM. H. CAMPBELL.	

The Alumni entered unanimously and enthusiastically into the spirit of the measures thus proposed ; and appointed Edward S. Vail, Esq., and Mr. J. W. Schermerhorn, as their committee to cooperate with Rev. B. C. Taylor, Peter S. Duryee, Esq., and President Campbell, the executive committee on the part of the Trustees, in the endeavor to carry the same into effect.

At the dinner, which took place as usual upon the conclusion of the Commencement 1869, and which was largely attended by the Trustees, Alumni, distinguished visitors and friends, the consideration of the general subject of the centennial was resumed.

Hon. Robert H. Pruyn, of Albany, was the very efficient presiding officer. Senator Frederick T. Frelinghuysen of Newark, briefly reviewed the history of the Institution, alluding to the sacrifices and prayers of its founders, and pointing out the demands laid by modern civilization upon colleges for a more complete curriculum, and a higher degree of intellectual and moral training.

Joseph P. Bradley, Esq., of Newark, dwelt with much emphasis upon the fact that money given to the great cause of Christian education was productive of larger and higher, more lasting and satisfactory results than when expended in any other direction. In illustration of this he showed how the comparatively small sum of five thousand dollars, bestowed by Col. Henry Rutgers upon this institution, had been far more fruitful than all his other wealth, otherwise employed, in accomplishing good for others and winning an imperishable fame for himself.

After various remarks had been made by others, Mr. Abram Voorhees, of New Brunswick, arose and said: Mr. President, I appreciate the benefits which a college showers upon the community in which it is located. I have observed the good done by Rutgers College to the citizens and families of this city and

state. My heartiest sympathies are with Dr. Campbell in his great work. And now acting as a good citizen of New Brunswick, and a friend of education, I purpose to give a house and lot, valued at ten thousand dollars, which I own on Livingston Avenue, toward starting the centennial endowment. I will have the deed of this property made out immediately and placed in the hands of the Trustees.

To this noble speech, the president of the college replied, thanking Mr. Voorhees for his generous gift, and expressing his faith that the plan of endowment so auspiciously begun would be crowned ultimately with complete success.

The following circulars, which will explain themselves, were sent to many friends as well as to all the former students of the College whose residences could be ascertained :

New Brunswick, N. J.

May 16, 1870.

Dear Sir :

At a meeting of the Alumni and Friends of Rutgers College, residents of the city of New York and its vicinity, held May 12th, the undersigned were appointed a committee to communicate with the Alumni, and to present the following requests in respect to the approaching centennial :

1. That every Alumnus embrace this opportunity of giving as large a thank-offering as he can to his Alma Mater.
2. That he cooperate with his class to have the whole amount given by the class as large as possible.
3. That he solicit subscriptions from the liberal and the friends of education and religion in behalf of this object.
4. Inasmuch as each class is to hold a class meeting at New Brunswick on Monday evening, June 20th, the day before the

centennial celebration, that he attend his class meeting on that occasion, and report his gifts and collections.

5. That every Alumnus and friend of Rutgers College attend the centennial exercises, on the morning and afternoon of Tuesday, June 21st, and the Commencement on Wednesday 22d.

We are authorized to say that the citizens of New Brunswick expect to entertain the Alumni, and friends of the College who may attend the exercises.

W. H. CAMPBELL,
J. L. SEE,
T. S. DOOLITTLE,
Committee.

Dear Sir :

The centennial anniversary of Rutgers College will be celebrated at New Brunswick during Commencement week. Your presence and participation are respectfully solicited. The programme of exercises is as follows :

June 20. Monday evening, the classes graduated in the several years will hold meetings for mutual conference. Places for holding these meetings will be provided.

June 21. Tuesday, 10 o'clock in the College chapel, the Alumni association will hold its regular annual meeting for electing officers and other business.

Tuesday, 12 o'clock in the First Reformed church, the commemorative services will be as follows :

1. The Governor of the state will preside.
2. Invocation by Rev. Gabriel Ludlow, D.D.
3. Singing Psalm, 90 pt. 2d.
4. Prayer by Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D.D.
5. Historical Discourse by Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, LL.D., class of 1836.
6. Prayer by Rev. B. C. Taylor, D.D.
7. Doxology.
8. Benediction by Rev. Gustavus Abeel, D.D.

Tuesday, 2 o'clock in the First Reformed church, a general Alumni meeting will be held, Hon. Robert H. Pruyn, LL.D., of the class of 1833, president of the Alumni association, presiding ; at which the exercises shall be :

1. A report by President Campbell in regard to the progress of the endowment.
2. Responses from the classes in the order of their graduation.
3. Responses from invited friends.
4. Music under the direction of R. W. Weston, Esq.

Entertainment. It is the purpose of the citizens of New Brunswick to provide entertainment for all the graduates and friends of the College who may be present on this occasion.

You are therefore specially requested to notify the secretary of the local committee, as soon as convenient, of your intention to be present, so that a place may be provided for you.

In order that time may be saved for the Alumni meeting on Tuesday afternoon, it is requested that the dinners in the homes where guests are entertained, be postponed till 5.30 P.M. A lunch will be provided in a place near the church which will be open to all graduates and guests from the close of Judge Bradley's oration during the afternoon.

On arriving you are requested to report yourself for registration at the president's room in the College building.

B. C. TAYLOR,	EDWARD S. VAIL,
PETER S. DURYEE,	J. W. SCHERMERHORN,
WM. H. CAMPBELL,	<i>On part of Alumni.</i>

On part of Trustees.

Ex. Com. of Arrangements.

RUTGERS COLLEGE, *New Brunswick*,
May 23d, 1870.

LOCAL COMMITTEE.

Hon. Garnet B. Adrian, *Chairman* ; William Reiley, Jr., *Secretary* ; William Van Deursen, M.D., Hon. James Bishop, Hon. Amos Robins, Hon. L. D. Jarrard, Geo. J. Janeway, M.D.,

John Clark, John B. Hill, Jacob S. Carpender, Wm. H. Leupp, John C. Elmendorf, Rush Van Dyke, M.D., Isaac Voorhees, Henry R. Baldwin, M.D., Geo. C. Ludlow, Augustus T. Stout, Lewis Applegate, John Wells, Theodore Neilson, Henry K. How, Woodbridge Strong, Charles T. Cowenhoven, Andrew K. Cogswell, James Neilson, T. R. Warren, Nich. Williamson, J. J. Janeway, Ab'm Voorhees, Wm. Rust, Lucius P. Porter, Wm. R. Janeway, Admiral C. H. Bell, John Terhune, Martin A. Howell, Henry Weston, McRae Swift, Chris. Meyer, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Abram V. Schenck, Capt. S. Van Wickle, S. B. Driggs, Chas. M. Herbert, Chas. P. Dayton, A. D. Newell, Lyle Van Nuis, Warren Hardenberg, P. Vanderbilt Spader, Robert H. Neilson, J. Elmer Stout, Chas. P. Strong, Wm. H. Acken, John F. Babcock, A. G. Ogilby, R. W. Weston, J. K. Hoyt, Robert M. Boggs.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

1. *On Entertainment.* Chairman — Abram Voorhees ; Hon. James Bishop, Rush Van Dyke, M.D., Isaac Voorhees, Augustus T. Stout, Lewis Appelgate, Nicholas Williamson, Col. J. J. Janeway, S. B. Driggs, A. G. Ogilby, Robert M. Boggs.

2. *On Refreshments.* Chairman — Henry K. How ; Henry M. Baldwin, M.D., Chas. T. Cowenhoven, Esq., Capt. S. Van Wickle, William H. Acken.

3. *On Press.* Chairman — Major Chas. M. Herbert ; editor, John F. Babcock, editor, J. K. Hoyt.

4. *On Music.* Chairman — R. W. Weston, A. K. Cogswell, Esq., James Neilson.

In reply to these circulars, letters of regret, in consequence of not being able to attend, were received from Schuyler Colfax, Vice President, U. S. ; Theodore Woolsey, President of Yale College ; Professors Trail Green of Easton, and J. S. Schanck of Princeton ;

Hon. John A. Lott, of Flatbush, L. I.; Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner of Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.; William H. Crosby, of Poughkeepsie, and Rev. William Irvin of Troy, formerly professors in Rutgers College; and many others.

Rev. Dr. Isaac Ferris, Chancellor of New York University, wrote thus: "I rejoice with you my Rutgers friends in the near approach of your one hundredth Anniversary, and in the signally prosperous state of the College. I find that it will be out of my power to be present and participate in the solemnization, * * * * This is to me a severe denial, for I love you all."

Rev. Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, President of Columbia College, New York city, wrote: * * * "Will you have the goodness to present to the Trustees, the Faculty, and the Alumni, my hearty congratulations upon the encouraging circumstances under which your institution completes the first century of its usefulness, and my sincere hope that the future may bring to it increasing prosperity."

Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby of New York city, wrote: "I have regarded with deepest interest the remarkable progress of the College under your (Dr. Campbell's) wise and vigorous presidency, and I pray God, you may be long spared to continue the important work. To use a Dutch simile, every Christian college is a dyke to preserve our land from the sea of falsehood in morals and politics; and you have been a faithful

workman in strengthening one valuable dyke that was ready to give way.”

Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mayor of the City of New York hoped: “That the Centennial would be a success and that no last pupil’s straw would break the Campbell’s back.”

CENTENNIAL EXERCISES.

On Tuesday, June 21, 1870, at 12 o'clock, a vast audience gathered in and about the venerable and spacious First Reformed church. The walls were adorned with portraits,¹ borrowed from the Chapel, of many eminent men who had been connected, in past days, with the College in various relations.

Of the former presidents there were the following pictures: Rev. Drs. John H. Livingston, Philip Milledoler, Hon. Abraham Bruyn Hasbrouck, and Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen. Of the Vice Presidents: Rev. Drs. Ira Condict, Jacob J. Janeway. Of Professors: Rev. Dr. John DeWitt, Robert Adrian, LL.D., Rev. Dr. James S. Cannon, Theodore Strong, LL.D., Rev. Dr. Alexander McClelland, Lewis C. Beck, M.D., Rev. Dr. John D. Ogilby, Rev. Dr. John Proudfit, Rev. Dr. Samuel Van Vranken, and Rev. Dr. John Ludlow. Of Trustees: Cornelius L. Hardenbergh, LL.D., Abram Van Nest, Esq., Rev. Dr. Samuel B. How, Col. Henry Rutgers, and also of the distinguished missionary, David Abeel, and of Simeon DeWitt, who was for many years surveyor-general for the State of New

¹For this collection of fine portraits the college is mainly indebted to Edward S. Vail, Esq., of New Brunswick, who has been, for several years, the indefatigable and successful chairman of the committee appointed by the Alumni for this purpose.

York, after being what we should now call topographical engineer for the United States. He was a graduate of the College, the only one of 1776.

His Excellency, Theodore F. Randolph, governor of the State of New Jersey, presided. He was supported on the right by Hon. A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, formerly President of Rutgers College; on the left by Rev. Dr. James McCosh, president of the college of New Jersey at Princeton. Among the distinguished persons on the stage, and elsewhere present were Ex-Governors Newell, Ward and Price; Generals Simpson, Runyon, Perrine, Appleby, Plume, and DeHart; Admiral Bell; Adjutant-Generals Stockton, and Stryker; Inspector-General Fay; Chancellor Halstead, O. S. Halstead; Professors McGill, D.D., of Princeton, and Geo. W. Coakley, LL.D., of New York University; Rev. Dr. Forsyth; Judge R. L. Larremore, late president of Board of Education, New York city; Hon. W. D. McDonald, Comptroller; Hon. H. C. Kelsey, Secretary of State; Hon. W. R. McMichael, State Treasurer; S. C. Brown, Private Secretary of the Governor; Cols. Murphy, Hamilton, eldest son of Col. Alex. Hamilton, and Du Mont; Hon. Amos Robins, Dr. Varick, E. A. Apgar, Superintendent of public schools in New Jersey.

Gov. Randolph upon taking the chair, said: "Ladies and Gentlemen; Friends of Rutgers: That duty is best performed, most persons will agree, which being accomplished does not require us to linger over it in contemplation.

So remorselessly do events press upon each other in these days, that no matter how this one or that other may be individualized to our minds, or made sacred to our memories, Time refuses to give more than one of its moments, to the commemoration of even such rarely occurring events as that which to-day we celebrate.

However gratifying it would be to link one's memories and words with the record of this day, whatever temptations the occasion of "once in a hundred years" offers to one whose greatest pride has ever been that he was born upon New Jersey soil, and within the sound of yonder College bell, justice to you forbids trespass upon your time. And the duty most agreeable and honorable, which falls to me now, is to call to order at once this imposing concourse of people. The institution, of which you are the friends and supporters, links to-day, in your persons and memories, the old with the new; and turns its centennial year loved and respected, as it ever has been, by men, and peculiarly protected and blessed by the favor of Almighty God.

The invocation was then made by Rev. Dr. Gabriel Ludlow, of Neshannock; the 90th Psalm was sung; and a prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Thomas DeWitt, the venerable senior pastor of the Collegiate church in New York. Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, then came forward and delivered the Historical Oration.

HISTORICAL DISCOURSE,

BY

Hon. Joseph P. Bradley,

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT, U. S.

NEW BRUNSWICK, June 24, 1870.

HON. JOSEPH P. BRADLEY,

Dear Sir: It is the earnest wish of the Trustees and Alumni of Rutgers College that your Historical Discourse, delivered at the Centennial, should be printed and thus made more widely and permanently useful.

The undersigned have been appointed to request of you the copy, and to have it published. It will give them great pleasure to receive from you the discourse; and to have it printed in a manner befitting its excellence.

With great respect,

Your obedient servants,

ROBERT H. PRUYN,
JOACHIM ELMENDORF,
WM. H. CAMPBELL,

Committee of Trustees.

JAMES W. SCHERMERHORN,
ALEXANDER BROWN,
RUSH VAN DYKE,
ERNEST J. MILLER,
ROBERT C. PRUYN,
RICHARD L. LARREMORE,

Committee of Alumni.

NEWARK, July 27, 1870.

GENTLEMEN:

In accordance with the request of the Trustees and Alumni of Rutgers College, communicated by you, that the Historical Discourse delivered by me at the Centennial Commencement, should be published, I send you a copy for that purpose. I am sorry it is not more worthy of preservation. Circumstances prevented me from commencing its preparation until a very few days before its delivery. The great haste with which it was necessarily prepared will undoubtedly render it obnoxious to just criticism. I have added some notes and additional matter which may aid in securing for it a more general interest.

Yours very truly,

JOSEPH P. BRADLEY.

Messrs. *R. H. Pruyn, J. Elmendorf, W. H. Campbell,*
J. W. Schermerhorn, and others.

HISTORICAL DISCOURSE.

Friends, Patrons and Alumni of Rutgers College :

A generation of men has passed away since the Class of 1836, of which I was a humble member, received its parting benediction from our *Alma Mater*. Youth has changed to manhood, and manhood to middle age ; family groups have sprung up around us ; the business and cares of life have absorbed our minds ; various fortune has attended our steps ; but we have not ceased to turn with interest, pleasure and attachment to these places consecrated by so many happy recollections of the past. This interest and these attachments have, in many instances, been perpetuated by reproduction in the persons of our own sons, or of others in whom we have taken a friendly interest. And what is true of the Class of 1836 is true of all the other classes which have graduated at these halls, until the number is to be counted by many hundreds—nay, thousands—of those and the descendants and families of those who regard Rutgers College with a friendly and filial attachment ; whilst, reciprocally, from the institution as a centre, to every one of its graduates and friends, run out lines of influence in thought, in opinion, in action, which affect their conduct in life, and, through them, society around them.

And thus the College goes on, year after year and generation after generation, notwithstanding the death of individuals; its strength ever increasing, and its influence ever becoming more far-reaching and comprehensive.

All institutions endowed with corporate life and vested with perpetual succession are instruments of power in human affairs. When their objects are elevated, tend to good and minister to the benefit of society, they are a blessing to mankind; but when they are sinister, and tend to support the cause of error, superstition or immorality, they are as great a curse. It is difficult to assign their origin. Organized association, perpetual continuity, and independence of individual constituents for the time being, are the essential characteristics of all corporations aggregate. It is said that corporations have no souls, but it is a mistake. They are all soul. Their being consists of the centralizing principle which they are founded to represent and perpetuate — be it learning, be it religion, be it art, be it gain — or whatsoever it be. Their breath of life consists of the ideas they are intended to preserve and disseminate, or the objects they are intended to accomplish. And how grand and potent, oftentimes, is their existence. They come down to us from the former ages, hoary with time, invested with historical associations, and wielding a power and influence combined of all the separate streams of influence which have emanated from their members of every generation. Such is Oxford; such Cambridge. Such

are the Universities and Colleges whose fame fills the civilized world. Such are also those institutions which have for their object the propagation of particular creeds and systems—as the Propaganda, the Bible Society—such, those that have only for object the pursuit of wealth or trade, as the Bank of England, the East India Company. What man cannot do alone, he can do by association. What he cannot do as a mob of individuals, he can do when organized into a society. What he cannot do by temporary organization, he can often effect by being incorporated into a perpetual community.

We are each of us only a drop in the ocean. But the College of which we have composed, and still form, a part, is an ever-living organization, destined to live on after we and our children and children's children have returned to dust; still bestowing and sending forth its vivifying and purifying influences, blessing the world and aiding to make its civilization eternal.

Such organizations concentrate the good forces of society into efficient activity. Whatever of good society contains is thus enabled to perpetuate and multiply itself. They may well be supported by the donations—if donation is the proper word—of those who have the good of society at heart. The efforts of individuals towards effecting the same ends which these institutions effect, are like the blind and ineffectual efforts of Briareus, gigantic indeed in size, and able to spread abroad a hundred brawny hands, but blind and without skill to use them.

An instance of the wonderful power of organized association is that of the Christian Church, which is thus enabled to live through ages of persecution, irrespective and independent of the fate of its individual members. Perhaps, the church gave to the world the earliest hint of this instrument of social power.

Civil society itself, when properly understood, and as it is understood in modern times, is but a corporate body, it is true; but of so multiform and complex a character, and so dependent on fortuitous and often violent circumstances for its form, that it could hardly have furnished the hint which gave rise to the institution of corporate bodies for promoting special social objects.

But, whatever their origin or cause, it cannot be denied that, as the steam engine in the world of material industry supplies the lack of many thousand men, and gives man a greatly enlarged power over the forces of nature, so the corporate institution, whether for learning, religion, benevolence, or gain, produces a combined and perpetual energy and power which no other form of human agency can achieve.

The character, purpose and tendency of every such institution become, therefore, a matter of deep interest to the community.

It will be my object in this address to exhibit, by its history and a reference to some of its results, the character, purpose and tendency of Rutgers College.

The actual annals of the College have been so fully and so well treated by several competent hands that

nothing is desired under this head. It leaves nothing for me but to take a cursory review of its origin and a brief notice of some of its patrons and alumni, and of the vicissitudes which it has experienced.

It is familiar to you all that the original name of the institution was Queen's College. The Presbyterians of this region had obtained a charter in 1746 for a college called the College of New Jersey (now located at Princeton), and the Episcopalians, in 1754, had received a charter of King's College in New York (since changed to Columbia), so that, when the people of the Reformed Dutch Connection, in 1770, applied for a charter, the College received the loyal designation of Queen's College. This charter is dated March 20, 1770. It was procured by that branch of the Reformed Dutch churches in this province and New York, which was called the Cœtus. The Dutch churches had for more than thirty years been divided into two parties, called the Cœtus and the Conferentie. And the division arose in this wise: When the Hollanders settled New York and New Jersey, in the 17th century, they brought their religion with them, of course; and received all their pastors or ministers from the mother country, and specially from the ecclesiastical jurisdiction known as the Classis of Amsterdam. Just as New York and New Jersey received all their Episcopal ministers from the Diocese of London. The Dutch churches of America were under the care of the Classis of Amsterdam, which supplied them with duly ordained ministers as they were needed. Theological

learning had for a long time been sedulously cultivated in Holland, and probably no more learned preachers were sent forth from the old Protestant world than those sent from Holland. Many people on this side, of conservative turn, thought a man could not preach the gospel properly unless he came with the imprimatur of the Classis of Amsterdam. If any young men of ability rose up in the American church, they were necessarily excluded from the clerical profession, unless they could afford the expense of going over to Holland and studying divinity in one of its learned universities. In process of time this began to be felt as a great burden, and many of the people desired to have an ecclesiastical organization on this side the Atlantic, which should have the power to ordain young ministers. And at length this desire became so vehement and pressing that it formed itself into act, and thus arose the party of the *Cœtus*, which was the party of progress and insisted on the right to ordain ministers in this country. But they constantly met with the serious obstacle arising from the want of a literary institution in which their candidates could acquire that proficiency in the learning of the day, which the Low Dutch always looked upon as necessary in their domines. For one of the fruits of the Reformation in Holland had been a sincere reverence for learning and learned men, and a national conviction of the necessity of learning to qualify ministers for their sacred calling. The result was that Holland became the seat of two of the most renowned universities in the Protestant world

and of modern times, Utrecht and Leyden. Her pre-eminence in this respect may have since declined; but in the seventeenth century, Grotius and Selden may well be put forward as the representatives no less than the champions of the learning of the two countries to which they belonged. No wonder, therefore, that the party of the *Cœtus*, with such traditions, felt it necessary to their position to provide for the establishment of a school of learning in this country, so that their candidates for the ministry might not be deficient in the very essentials of Dutch ecclesiasticism, which meant Hebrew and Greek, not Habits and Gowns!

The Charter was granted by Gov. William Franklin. Following the petition for its issue, it recites the fact that the adherents of the Dutch Church, attached to the discipline of the Synod of Dort, were very numerous in New Jersey and the neighboring provinces; that the ministers and elders had taken into serious consideration the manner in which the churches might be supplied with an able, learned and well qualified ministry; that they deemed it necessary for this purpose that a College should be erected in New Jersey, in which the learned languages and other branches of useful knowledge might be taught, and degrees conferred; and, especially that young men of suitable abilities might be instructed in divinity, preparing them for the ministry, and supplying the necessity of the churches; that the inconveniences were manifold and the expenses heavy, in either being supplied with ministers of the gospel from foreign parts, or sending

young men abroad for education, and that the preservation of a fund for the necessary uses of instruction very much depended upon a charter. In view of these very sound considerations, presented by the petition, and also, as further stated, to promote learning for the benefit of the community, and advancement of the Protestant religion of all denominations, the Charter proceeded in the usual formal terms, to establish a college, to be called Queen's College; and to be erected in the Province of New Jersey, for the education of youth in the learned languages, liberal and useful arts and sciences, and especially in divinity; and proceeded to incorporate a board of trustees thereof, with perpetual succession forever, to be called, "the trustees of Queen's College in New Jersey;" and gave said trustees power to appoint a President of the College "being a member of the Dutch Reformed Church;" also a Professor in Divinity, and such other professors and tutors as they should think necessary; one of whom to be well versed in English; and power to confer degrees, elect new members of the board, &c. The charter named the persons to be first trustees, about forty in number. This list, if we except the official members, consisting of the Governor, President of Council, Chief Justice and Attorney General of the province, and, except also Sir William Johnson, of New York, whose name was probably inserted by way of compliment, was composed mostly of ministers and prominent laymen of the Cœtus party in New Jersey and New York, or distinguished members of

the Dutch connection, who had not taken sides in the controversy.

Of ministers in New Jersey are named Johannes Henricus Goetschius, of Hackensack; Johannes Leydt, of New Brunswick; David Marinus, of Acquackanonk; Martinus Van Harlingen, of Millstone; Jacob R. Hardenbergh, of Raritan; and William Jackson, Bergen; in New York, Verbryk, Vrooman, Maurice Goetschius, Westerlo and Schuneman; and Wyberg and Dubois, of Pennsylvania. Of laymen we have, first and foremost, Hendrick Fisher, and then Peter Zabriskie, P. Hasenclever, Peter Schenck, Tunis Dey, Philip French, John Covenhoven and Henricus Kuypers. These were of New Jersey. From New York we have Simon Johnson, Philip Livingston, Johannes Hardenbergh, Abraham Hasbrouck, Theodorus Van Wyck, Abraham Lott, Robert Livingston, and several others; all leading men of their day.

Some of these persons are deserving of honorable mention, as well from their intrinsic worth and public usefulness as for the part they took in laying the foundation of this institution.

The individual most active in obtaining the Charter was the Rev. Dr. Jacob Rutsen Hardenbergh, who afterwards became the first President of the College. He resided in 1770 in Somerville, New Jersey, and was minister of the Dutch congregations of Raritan, North Branch and Bedminster. He was a native of Ulster county, New York (which has always been one of the strongest holds of attachment and support to

the College), and was born in Rosendale in 1738, his father being the proprietor of the Hardenbergh patent. He had pursued classical studies in the Academy of Kingston, and had then come to New Jersey to study theology under the Rev. John Frelinghuysen, grandfather of the late President Frelinghuysen. He was licensed to preach by the Cœtus in 1757, in his twentieth year, and succeeded his instructor as minister at Somerville in 1758, whose widow he also married. This lady, long known as Juffrouw Hardenbergh, was a woman of remarkable talent, spirit and piety. She was the daughter of a wealthy merchant of Amsterdam, and had married her first husband, John Frelinghuysen, for two reasons; first, because she had fallen in love with him, and secondly, because she considered it to be her duty to assist him as a Christian helpmate in his ministerial duties in the Western land. So, with the determination often characteristic of her sex, with him she came. She was indeed a helpmeet calculated to inspire any man to good and noble deeds. She was the mother of Gen. Frederick Frelinghuysen, of Revolutionary memory, the first tutor and one of the early trustees and supporters of the College; and the grandmother of Theodore Frelinghuysen, its subsequent President. No doubt, her keen intellect, strong will and deep and fervent piety had much to do in forming the character, directing the aims and rousing the ambition of her second husband, young Hardenbergh; and, in truth, she may be regarded as standing in close and intimate connection with the

foundation of this institution. But Dr. H., was naturally a man of strong mind, and, by diligent application, became a learned and able divine. Being a strong adherent of the Cœtus party, and having himself experienced the want of that thorough preliminary training which a university or college alone can give, he took a leading part in the application for the Charter of Queen's College, and may be preëminently regarded as its founder. This is virtually assumed in the letter from the Trustees, inviting him to the Presidency in 1785. A copy of which with his answer thereto is preserved in the archives of the College. He left Raritan and removed to Rosendale, his native place, in 1781, and served in the ministry over a neighboring charge. In 1785 he received a double call, from the church at New Brunswick as pastor, and from the Trustees of the College as President, and removed hither in April, 1786. Here he remained until his death, October 30th, 1790. The accumulated labors required of him as pastor of the church, which then included a large surrounding country, and as President and principal professor of the College, broke down his slender frame at the premature age of fifty-two years. But he had performed a good life work. What is life but its work. By that it is measured. By that it is judged.

Domine Joannes Leydt, minister of the Dutch church at New Brunswick and its vicinity, from 1748 to 1783, was another of the ardent and efficient founders and supporters of the College. It is said that he, in

company with Dr. Hardenbergh, by personal applications from door to door, procured the original funds, such as they were, for its endowment.

But perhaps the most noted man next to Dr. Hardenbergh, and in some respects more prominent than he, who aided to lay the foundations of this institution, was HENDRICK FISHER, whose residence was near Bound Brook, about five miles from this city. He was a noted man in the province for many years. Indeed, in all civil matters, he was the leading man of the middle counties. He was born in 1697, became a member of the Dutch church in New Brunswick under the elder Frelinghuysen's ministry in 1721; was a man of great intelligence and energy, always on the patriotic side in every controversy, and of an irreproachable character. His name appears constantly in the legislative annals of the Province for many years prior to the Revolution; and during that struggle for National independence he was one of the most firm and reliable supporters of the cause. He was a delegate to and President of the first Provincial Congress of New Jersey, in 1775, was Chairman of the Committee of Safety, and was invariably relied upon by Governor Livingston and his associates for his wise counsel and energetic assistance. He was the most eminent man of and from the people of New Jersey, properly so called, for half a century, and his name ought to be handed down to posterity in company with those of Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts, Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, and John Dickinson, of Delaware.

Of course he belonged to the party of the Cœtus, and was one of its most zealous and influential adherents. But he was also one of the first to welcome Dr. Livingston's proposition for the union of the churches which took place in the formation of the General Synod in 1771.

The part taken by him in the foundation of the College, like all the other acts of his life, was of no doubtful or hesitating character. He lived to the age of eighty-two, and died on the 16th of August, 1779.

There are other names in that catalogue to which greater justice ought to be done. But in this cursory review of the past, we can but note the most prominent persons and features.

One remarkable fact it is proper to mention, which is true with regard to all the individuals before referred to, and, so far as known, to the entire board mentioned in the charter, and in great measure the entire membership of the Dutch churches. They were all in favor of the popular cause during the Revolutionary struggle. Dr. Hardenbergh was eminently distinguished on that side, and from the vigorous and decided position which he took, he was the object of much annoyance from his Tory neighbors and the adherents of the Royal party.

Perhaps one reason why the Dutch churches and their ministers generally were distinguished for taking the patriotic side of the struggle was that they were impatient of the dictation of English rule and the encouragement which by means of government patronage was given to the English churches.

We believe the same thing was generally true also of the Presbyterian churches and their clergy. They were almost invariably on the side of independence : whilst it is well known that the Episcopal clergy in New York and New Jersey, were inclined to support the Royal prerogative.

These facts should be remembered amongst those circumstances which tended to form the character, influence and teaching of this institution in its entire history.

The Charter having been obtained the trustees proceeded to organize under it and to take measures for setting the institution in motion. The first point to determine was, where it should be located. The amount of the subscriptions made in favor of the College by different localities was entitled to consideration in deciding the question; and it finally settled down between New Brunswick and Hackensack. By the untiring activity of Dr. Hardenbergh and Mr. Fisher, New Brunswick had largely the ascendancy in this particular. A meeting was finally held at Hackensack on the 7th of May, 1771, for the purpose of settling the question. The Chief Justice of the colony, Hon. Frederick Smyth, was present, and was by the charter an *ex officio* member of the board. He presided on this occasion, and was strenuous in his efforts to procure the location of the College at Hackensack; and observed in the course of the argument that as those in favor of Hackensack were gentlemen of probity and honor, it might be taken for granted that if it was

carried in favor of Hackensack, they would make their subscriptions to a par with the subscription of New Brunswick; but he and his friends were outvoted, and the question was decided in favor of New Brunswick by a vote of ten to seven. Why the Chief Justice, who resided at Amboy, should have taken such an interest in Hackensack, I have been unable to discover.

Those voting in the affirmative were Domines Leydt, Dubois, Hardenbergh, and Van Harlingen, and Messrs. John Hardenbergh, Hendrick Kuypers, Philip French, Peter Schenck, Henry Fisher and Abraham Van Nest; of the laymen thus voting, Kuypers, Schenck, Fisher, and Van Nest were members of the first Provincial Congress, or Convention, of New Jersey, in 1775, which inaugurated resistance to the oppressions of Great Britain. Kuypers resided in Harsimus, Schenck in Millstone, Fisher near New Brunswick, and Van Nest in Raritan.¹

After the College had become legally organized, and its location fixed, but how soon afterwards we

¹Philip French, another voter on that occasion, was, I presume a brother-in-law of Governor Livingston. He resided in New Brunswick, where Gov. Livingston's father-in-law, (whose name was also Philip French) owned a large tract of land in the middle and early part of last century. Philip Livingston, an elder brother of the governor, and afterwards a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was one of the original trustees. He resided in New York, married Catherine Ten Broek, a Dutch lady, and was probably an attendant of the Dutch church. The governor himself, who resided in New York till 1772, and then removed to Elizabethtown, New Jersey, was always connected with the Presbyterian church.

For a more detailed sketch of the circumstances which led to the foundation of Queen's College, see note at the end.

have no means of positively knowing (though it must have been prior to 1775, and probably as early as 1772), measures were taken by the trustees to provide competent teachers and commence a course of academic and collegiate instruction.¹ The Academy has always stood alongside of the College from its foundation. A committee of the board were constituted the faculty, being appointed for the purpose of quarterly examinations of the students, and of recommending proper candidates for the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. The actual instruction and management of the institution were for many years performed by tutors of the College, and teachers of the grammar school, the latter sometimes acting as assistant tutors in teaching the collegiate classes. The first tutor of the College, as we learn from an advertisement published some years afterwards, was FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN, a son of Juffrouw Hardenbergh, and of course, a stepson of Rev. Dr. Hardenbergh.² He was born in 1753, was graduated at Princeton in 1770, and was now

¹The first book of minutes of the trustees of Queen's College, extending from 1770 to 1782 has been lost. This accounts for the meagre state of our knowledge with regard to the early history of the College.

²See Kollock's *New York Gazetteer* for October, 1784. The advertisement is dated at New Brunswick and signed by James Schureman, as clerk of the board, and gives notice that the vacation of the College and grammar school will end November 8th; that Mr. Andrew Kirkpatrick, who formerly taught the grammar school with great reputation has again undertaken its charge; and that Mr. Frelinghuysen, formerly the first tutor in the College, had engaged to take the superintendence of the education of the classes in College, &c.

(1772) only nineteen years of age. But, though young, he is said to have been a thorough scholar in all the learning of the day, having been intended for the ministry, and, amongst other things, instructed in the Hebrew language by his step-father, Dr. Hardenbergh. He afterwards left theology and betook himself to the law; and was, for many years, one of the leading lawyers of the state. During the Revolutionary war he was prominent in New Jersey both in civil and military affairs. He was a member of the first Provincial congress in May and June, 1775; and was elected a delegate to the Continental congress in 1778, and 1782. In 1793 he was elected Senator of the United States, being the youngest member of that body; and resigned his seat, from domestic afflictions, in 1796. During the war he was attached to the New Jersey Militia, being captain of an Artillery company at the battle of Trenton, and afterwards colonel of a regiment; and constantly entrusted with the most delicate and important commissions in reference to the patriotic cause in Somerset and adjoining counties. These arduous duties rendered it necessary for him to resign his place in congress in 1779; it being regarded of the utmost importance, that the substantial people of New Jersey in the middle counties should be kept true to the popular cause. On the permanent organization of the state militia in 1793, he was appointed one of the four major generals; and having, with a volunteer force of cavalry, and the special acceptance of President Washington, joined the army collected to

suppress the whiskey insurrection in Western Pennsylvania in 1794, he was entrusted with an important command in that expedition. He appears to have inherited much of his mother's energy of character, and to have been distinguished for great frankness, determination and bravery, qualities which secured him the unlimited confidence of the people of New Jersey. He was also undoubtedly held in much estimation by General Washington, Governor Livingston and other leaders in the war of independence.

How long Mr. Frelinghuysen remained tutor of the College, at its first organization, we are unable to state. He was for many years a member of the faculty, and as one of the Trustees took the deepest interest in its welfare. In Oct., 1784, when the Board were disappointed in obtaining the services of a President, Mr. F. consented to take temporary charge of the institution in connection with Mr. Kirkpatrick as teacher of the Grammar School. He resided in New Brunswick at that period, but subsequently removed to Millstone, then called Hillsborough, the county seat of Somerset county, where he died in 1804.

Another of the early tutors of the college, probably the successor of Mr. Frelinghuysen, was COL. JOHN TAYLOR, who continued in the institution with the exception of one or two intervals, down to 1795. He appears to have been a man of much energy of character as well as learning; and, like his predecessor, became a distinguished partisan on the patriotic side, during the Revolutionary war. He was an intimate

correspondent with Gov. Livingston, and with the other leading men of that period. In a letter to the governor, dated December 25, 1779, he speaks of the necessity of his attending the examination at Queen's College, and of his being associated with Col. Frelinghuysen in certain military arrangements. His attention seems to have been divided between his duties as colonel of the New Jersey State Regiment, called from time to time, as the needs of the province required, into active military operation, and his duties as professor and principal teacher in Queen's College. After leaving Queen's, he became a professor in Union College, at Schenectady, at its inception in 1796, and is said to be recollected there as professor of almost every thing, and died in 1801 greatly beloved.¹

¹During the war the professor and students were sometimes compelled by the presence of the enemy, or the disorder and confusion incident to the presence of our own troops, to pursue their academical labors at a distance from New Brunswick. The *New Jersey Gazette*, published at Trenton, contains a number of notices which evince this fact. Thus: May 5, 1778, notice of a meeting of the Trustees at the house of John Bennett, near Somerset Court House [Millstone], signed, J. R. Hardenbergh, Clerk. To this notice is appended a further note, that the business of Queen's College in New Jersey formerly carried on in New Brunswick, is begun at North Branch of Raritan in the county of Somerset, in a pleasant and retired neighborhood; lodging and board to be had in decent families at £30 per annum: Apply to JOHN TAILOR, A. M., tutor at the place aforesaid.

May 17, 1778. The public are informed that a Grammar school is open at Raritan, Somerset county [now Somerville], where decent accommodations for young gentlemen can be had at the moderate price of £30 per annum. The Faculty of Queen's College having the care and direction of the school, will make it their particular part to attend

Several efforts had, in the meantime, been made to procure a president of the institution, who should either be the professor of theology for the whole church, or should occupy some other prominent position that might give him a prestige before the public, and contribute to his support. In May 1772, it was

to the education and conduct of the youth. Apply to JOHN BOGERT at Raritan.

Sept. 2, 1778. The commencement of Queen's College is to be held at New Brunswick, 15th September. The Trustees are requested to meet at the same time and place, as some necessary business and some important matters respecting alterations and amendments of the charter will be submitted to the consideration of the Board. Signed, J. R. Hardenbergh, clerk.

The following note is added. The advertisers of the Grammar school at Raritan beg leave to inform the public that the price of board therein mentioned was regulated according to the regulation act of the state. But as that act has since been suspended, they consider themselves no further responsible for that part of the advertisement.

Raritan, January 24, 1779. The Faculty of Queen's College take this method to inform the public, that the business of the said college is still carried on at the North Branch of Raritan in the county of Somerset, where good accommodations for young gentlemen may be had, in respectable families, at as moderate prices as in any part of the state. This neighborhood is so far distant from Head Quarters, that not any of the troops are stationed here, neither does the army in the least interfere with the business of the College. The Faculty also take the liberty to remind the public that the representatives of this state have enacted a law by which students at College are exempted from military duty.

Hillsborough, May 25th, 1780. The vacation of Queen's College at Hillsborough in the county of Somerset, and of the Grammar school in the city of New Brunswick, is expired; and the business of each is again commenced. Good lodgings may be procured in both places at as low a rate as in any part of the state. By order of the Faculty.

JOHN TAYLOR,
Clerk, *pro tem.*

proposed, in the board of trustees, to elect the Rev. Dr. John H. Livingston president of the College and professor of theology; but as the views of the General Convention of the Dutch church had not been fully ascertained with regard to the location of their professorship of theology, which it was in every way desirable to have connected with the College, the matter was postponed until a more definite understanding could be had on the subject.

The Trustees also addressed letters to the Classis of Amsterdam, and the Theological Faculty of Utrecht, in Holland, requesting those bodies to recommend a person qualified to be called as President of the College, and able to instruct youth in sacred theology.

In October, 1773, the Convention of the Dutch Reformed churches, which in later years crystalized into the General Synod, met at Kingston, and the Trustees of the College made a representation to this venerable body, informing it of what had been done, and of the desire of the Trustees to have the professorship of divinity of the churches, connected with the College at New Brunswick, and commended the College to the kind regards of the body.

The Convention resolved that New Brunswick was the most suitable place of residence for the professor of divinity on account of its relation to Queen's College, there situated, as well as to the students in regard to livelihood and other circumstances. They approved the caution of the Trustees with regard to the selection of a person as professor of theology, who also

should be the President of the College. They also promised to use their endeavors to increase the funds which the Trustees of the College had collected, amounting in that time to £4,000, so as to make the same a sufficient call. They also resolved to consult the Classis of Amsterdam with regard to a proper candidate for the professorship. Thus commenced the long correspondence between the Church and the College in reference to the establishment of the theological institution at New Brunswick. The answer from the Classis of Amsterdam and the University of Utrecht, who recommended Dr. Livingston as professor of theology, was delayed by various causes until January, 1775, and was not laid before the Convention until May in that year, a few days after the battle of Lexington. The state of public feeling at this time was such that the members hastily terminated their session, and the business of the professorship was postponed. Hostilities with the mother country still continuing, nothing further was done in the matter until after the war.

In December, 1783, the Trustees, after the death of Mr. Leydt, proposed to the consistories of New Brunswick and Six Mile Run, to call Dr. Hardenbergh as President of the College if they would tender him a call as pastor, it being impossible from the state of the College funds to give the president an independent support. The consistories preferred Rev. Dirk Romeyn of Hackensack; the Trustees yielded and a call was made accordingly, which was declined by Mr. Romeyn.

In 1784 the General Synod appointed Rev. Dr. Livingston professor of theology, and in May, 1785, returning to the hope that the Synod would locate their professorship of theology at New Brunswick, the trustees made a call on Dr. Livingston as professor of divinity and President of the College, which, however, was also declined.

In June of the same year another effort was made, in consequence of which the congregations of New Brunswick and Millstone agreed with the Trustees of the College, to make a joint call on Dr. Hardenbergh, who was unanimously chosen president, and who, on the following January, accepted the office as previously mentioned. Thus Dr. Hardenbergh became the first President of the College, and continued to be president and professor of moral philosophy from that time until his death, in 1790.

It thus appears that the founders and early promoters of this College, were sturdy patriots, as well as lovers of learning; that they were intensely American, and opposed to all foreign interference and influence; that they were men of high character and undoubted courage; and that whilst they made every effort which the condition of the times permitted to place the institution on a basis of usefulness, they commenced in an unpropitious time, and under unfavorable circumstances. The church from which they should have received support was divided by factions; and, before they had fairly commenced operations, the country became involved in an exhausting war, which

continued for eight years. Nevertheless, under all these adverse influences a considerable body of students was collected, and instruction was continued in the College until 1795, when, from the want of funds and patronage, the institution was closed.

This forms the first period in the history of the College, extending from 1770 to 1795.

During this period more than sixty young men received their degree of A.B., some of whom in after years became prominent in the church and in civil life.

Among these in one of the earlier years was graduated the Hon. James Schureman, afterwards senator from New Jersey in congress, and a very eminent citizen of the state.

In 1776 was graduated the Hon. Simeon De Witt, though in consequence of the approach of the British army he did not formally receive his degrees until two years later. He followed the military example of his teachers, as did many of the students. His home was in Ulster county, where he joined a battalion organized to meet the incursion of Gen. Burgoyne. He received the appointment of adjutant, but on arriving at the seat of war the men were incorporated into a regiment already existing, and Mr. De Witt went into the ranks as a private, and in this capacity was present in the battle which decided the fate of Burgoyne, and at his subsequent surrender.

In the meantime he was pursuing his studies and giving attention to the practical business of survey-

ing. He was a nephew of Gen. James Clinton, the father of De Witt Clinton. Gen. Washington having inquired of that gentleman for a person qualified to act as geographer (or topographical engineer) of the army, he recommended his nephew, Mr. De Witt, as a proper person for the situation. He was accordingly appointed, in 1778, assistant to Col. Robert Erskine, then geographer-in-chief, on whose death, in 1780, he was appointed head of the department.

This office required his continued attachment to the main army, and in the march to Yorktown he and his assistants were constantly employed in surveying the country, and he was present during the siege and surrender of that place, having had the signal good fortune, as he afterwards said, to witness the surrender of the two royal armies of Burgoyne and Cornwallis.

In May, 1784, he was appointed surveyor-general of New York, and held that office during his whole life, which was terminated in 1835.

In this capacity, it became his duty not only to assist the Pennsylvania commissioners, Rittenhouse and Elliott, to locate the line between Pennsylvania and New York, which service was completed in 1787; but to lay out large quantities of the state lands in order to prepare them for sale to settlers.

In the performance of the latter duty Mr. DeWitt adopted a system which was also applied by him to the survey of the Rensselaer manor. This was the division of the public lands into squares of half a mile each, bounded by lines and arranged in ranks, cor-

responding with the cardinal points of the compass. This division of lands formed lots of one hundred and sixty acres each, or what is now known as a quarter section, a quantity of land commensurate to the purposes of an ordinary farm.

The farms of Albany and Rensselaer counties in New York, those portions of them which were settled after this period, are located according to this arrangement, and the farms of Western New York were arranged in the same manner. The system thus adopted is not only characterized by great beauty and order, but is well calculated to prevent disputes between adjoining owners in reference to the location of boundary lines, and has a tendency to produce quiet and security with regard to the legal titles of lands.

The same system was afterwards adopted in the government surveys throughout the extended West, and no country in the world has ever exhibited such an orderly and beautiful arrangement of its public land surveys as that of the United States. Principal meridians and parallels are first established at proper distances from each other. From these base lines of operation subordinate meridians and parallels are run in such a manner as to divide up the public territory into checkered plots of half a mile square, duly numbered and registered, so that the emigrant, before leaving his home in Germany, may purchase his farm, and after crossing the Atlantic, be directed to its location with unerring certainty, and find its exterior boundaries duly located and marked.

This entire system of surveys has been attributed, and no doubt with truth, to Surveyor-General DeWitt. If he was really the originator, he has stamped the impress of his genius upon the land system of this whole country. Where he obtained the hint which led him to its adoption, we are not directly informed, but it is perhaps not too much to say that the principles of instruction which prevailed in this institution were the means of bringing it to his mind. This College was founded by men who derived their origin and traditions from Holland, a country governed by the principles of the civil law. The mode of dividing lands adopted by the Roman Agrimensores, or land surveyors, was precisely that which Mr. DeWitt adopted in his practice. All the public lands of the republic or empire, when distributed amongst the veterans of the army, or others, were divided by a series of meridian lines located at certain distances apart and intersected by other lines running in an easterly direction, which divided the lands into equal squares. A learned description of this system of land surveying amongst the Romans, may be found in the appendix to the second volume of Niebuhr's *History of Rome*, and Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, article Ager. But until recently this branch of Roman learning was known to very few, and lay concealed in recondite and rare treatises, which seldom met the eye of the ordinary scholar.¹

¹ Mr. De Witt's claim as originator of the system adopted for the government surveys is corroborated by the fact that this system was

Mr. De Witt was a worthy Alumnus of the College. He was a man of irreproachable character; so fastidious, indeed, in reference to every thing that might raise a suspicion of his integrity, that it is said he

first distinctly suggested and marked out in an ordinance reported by a committee of the old congress, of which Mr. Jefferson was chairman, on the 7th of May, 1784 (see *Journals of Continental Congress*, vol. ix, pages 205, 242). The ordinance was entitled "an ordinance for ascertaining the mode of locating and disposing of lands in the western territory," and was not finally passed until May 20th, 1785 (*Journals*, vol. x, p. 167). In its original form, however, it contained all the substantial elements of the system as finally adopted; and, at the time the subject was before the committee, and when they made their report, Mr. De Witt was the geographer-in-chief of the Continental army, appointed by the congress; and was, at that very time soliciting the aid of congress to assist him in the publication of his maps made during the progress of the war. Of all men in existence, at that time, he was the one whom the committee would first consult on this subject. And the exact coincidence between the plan indicated in their report and the plan pursued by Mr. De Witt in his practice is strong evidence that it was his plan. We also know that the subject of the government surveys of the western territory was one which had a strong interest for him. Within three months prior to the report made by the committee, he wrote as follows: "If a new state is to be laid off adjoining Pennsylvania and Virginia, as has been expected, *I have hopes that from the parity of office I now hold, and that of surveyor-general to such a state, congress will be inclined to transfer me to that department.*" And undoubtedly he would have received the appointment under the ordinance had not its passage been delayed for more than a year. Meantime on the 13th of May, 1784, less than a week after the committee made their report, he received the appointment of surveyor-general of New York, and was deeply engaged in his duties under that appointment long before the congressional plan became a law. His eminent fitness for the position of government surveyor, however, was not forgotten. In 1796, when the land laws were revised by congress, President Washington, without his knowledge, nominated him to the senate as surveyor-general of the United States, and the nomination was promptly confirmed. But he felt impelled to decline the appointment.

never purchased a foot of land in the public domains, although rare opportunities for profitable speculation frequently presented themselves, in the course of his long experience as public surveyor. He was devotedly attached to scientific pursuits. Let his name be held in lasting remembrance and let him be held up as a noble example to his fellow Alumni.

It may not be generally known that during the period which we are now considering, the Hon. Andrew Kirkpatrick, so long distinguished as the able chief justice of this state, was engaged as a teacher of the grammar school of this institution for several years. The advertisement cited in the note to a former page shows that he was employed for the year commencing October, 1784, and had been employed in previous years. The minutes show that he was also employed for the following years. This school has been continued at all times whether the College was in operation or not, and has been as it is now a most valuable adjunct to the institution. Under its present management it has attained a high degree of prosperity and usefulness.¹

¹Rev. Mr. Lindsley succeeded Mr. Kirkpatrick in 1786; then came Mr. Ogilvie; and, after him, Mr. Stevenson, who was in charge for several years. After Mr. Stevenson, Rev. John Croes (subsequently bishop of the Episcopal church of New Jersey), conducted the grammar school in the College building from 1801 to 1808, at the same time performing his duties as rector of Christ church. During this period the exercises of the College were suspended. Mr. Croes, being a warm personal friend of Dr. Condit, rendered valuable assistance to the latter in 1807-1809, in his efforts to forward the new building and to get the College again into operation.

It had now (1795), become evident that the time was not ripe for the College to be self-sustaining. But the trustees did not abandon the undertaking. With the funds which they had collected, they had procured a lot, and in 1787–1789, had constructed a building, which stood near the present location of the Second Presbyterian Church in New Brunswick; and their hope now was, that the lapse of time, the troubles of the war, and the changes which a quarter of a century brings about, had allayed the feelings of jealousy and opposition with which one party in the church had regarded the College; and that another effort to connect with it the Theological school of the church might be attended with success.

It will be remembered that the trustees of the College, in 1772, wrote to the classis of Amsterdam and to the University of Utrecht for advice as to a proper person to become president of the College, and that the general convention of 1773 wrote to the classis in the same manner for advice as to a proper professor of theology. These bodies, in the beginning of 1775, recommended Dr. Livingston as a proper professor. But the war prevented any further action on the subject. In October 1784, the General Synod, as before stated, appointed Dr. Livingston professor of theology at New York. In May, 1786, he delivered his inaugural address. This was the first Theological school, purely such, ever established in this country. It was continued from that time, with various fortune, to the present. In 1796, the professor established himself at

Bedford, near Brooklyn, Long Island, in order to meet the popular demand for a cheap location for the students. In 1797, the synod in a capricious moment, withdrew all efforts to furnish a support for the Theological Professorate, and Dr. Livingston returned to New York, where his pastoral relation with the Collegiate church had always been maintained; still continuing, however, to teach such students as chose to attend his lectures. The synod at the same time appointed Dr. T. Romeyn, of Schenectady, and Rev. Solomon Froeligh, of Schralenburg, additional professors of theology. In 1804, the synod again declared that Dr. Livingston was the regular professor of theology, and the others only occasional professors, but continued them in their offices for life. Resolutions, however, were adopted for the employment of vigorous measures to raise a fund for the support of the regular professorship.

Thus matters stood until 1807, when, under the special inspiration of Rev. Dr. Condit, of New Brunswick, measures were inaugurated for resuscitating the College. The trustees now proposed to erect a new edifice of a more substantial and spacious character, at an expense of twelve thousand dollars. To enable them to raise so large an amount, (which seemed then so large, they applied to the Particular Synod of New York for their patronage and permission to canvass the churches in order to raise the donations requisite for accomplishing the desired object. This was all they asked. The synod conceded their permission,

and recommended the project to the churches, on condition, however, that all the money raised outside of New Jersey should be a fund exclusively appropriated to the education of young men for the ministry and the establishment of a Theological school upon such conditions and stipulations as should be proposed by the General Synod and agreed between them and the trustees. Subject to this condition, the synod not only granted its permission to canvass the churches, as desired, but expressly enjoined upon all their ministers to aid the agents of the College in raising the funds which they needed. This proposition looked very decidedly towards a union of the two institutions and the establishment of the Theological school in New Brunswick. The trustees were taken by surprise, but on reflection, concluded that the arrangement promised greater things than they had at first contemplated. They finally, on June 25, 1807, accepted the proposition in terms, and resolved immediately to solicit subscriptions within the bounds of New Jersey for the erection of the contemplated building; and efficient committees were at once appointed for this purpose. Dr. Condit and Rev. J. S. Vredenburg, of Somerville, were appointed a committee to complete the negotiations with the General Synod which was soon to meet. The committee proposed to General Synod: "That in case the General Synod agree to unite the professorate with the College, the trustees will call no professor of Theology, but such as shall be nominated and chosen for the purpose by the Gene-

ral Synod, agreeably to such arrangements and conditions as shall now be made by the General Synod, and which if mutually accepted shall serve as the basis of a covenant between the synod and the trustees.”

The General Synod joyfully accepted the proposition, approved of the action of the Synod of New York, and appointed a committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. John N. Abeel, Jeremiah Romeyn and J. M. Bradford, with several lay elders, to confer with the committee of the trustees on the subject. The result was the covenant between the General Synod and the trustees of the College, known as the Covenant of 1807, the principal stipulations of which were, besides the conditions above stated and agreed on, that all funds raised for the College in New York should be exclusively appropriated to the support of a theological professorship in the College, and the assistance of young men desirous of entering into the ministry; that the trustees should appoint no professor of theology but such as should be nominated by the synod; that the permanent professorship of theology of the synod should be located at New Brunswick; that the trustees should call the professor appointed by the synod as soon as they obtained a fund sufficient for his support, which call synod requested that he should forthwith accept; that a board of superintendents of the Theological institution in Queens College should be appointed by synod to examine theological candidates, etc., and that synod should provide money to purchase a theological library, and for erecting a

theological hall, or contribute their proportion toward erecting a building for their joint accommodation.

This was the covenant. Superintendents of the Theological institution were at once appointed, and Dr. Abeel, and Rev. Jer. Romeyn were appointed a committee to attend the next meeting of the trustees to perfect any further details which the arrangements might require.

And here it is proper to say that the Rev. Dr. John N. Abeel, then one of the ministers of the Collegiate churches of New York, deserves high and honorable mention for the zeal and ability with which he entered into the plans for reviving the College. He was four years the junior of Dr. Condit; both being now in the prime of life, Dr. Condit in his forty-fourth, and Dr. Abeel in his fortieth year. He was born in New York, educated partly at Morristown, N. J., and graduated at Princeton, in 1787. He studied law for a short period under Hon. William Paterson in New Brunswick; but after about a year spent in that pursuit he resolved to devote himself to the ministry, and become a student of theology under Dr. Livingston.

He was licensed to preach in 1793, and became a colleague of Dr. Ashbel Green in the Second Presbyterian church in Philadelphia. In 1795 he received a call from the Collegiate Dutch church in New York, where he remained, universally esteemed and beloved, in the exercise of a wide and powerful influence, until his death, which occurred in January, 1812, but a few months after that of his friend and co-laborer Dr. Con-

dit. He was the author of the able address to the churches which was issued in behalf of the College, by order of synod immediately after its adjournment in 1807, and in which is contained a summary and masterly review of the previous efforts made by the church to establish a theological school, of the origin and objects of the College, and the advantages which its reorganization under the present arrangement promised to effect. It concludes with an earnest appeal to the benevolence of the churches. "The plan now submitted," say the committee, "forms the church's last hope, and the committee are happy in having it in their power to state that this hope has been greatly encouraged by the generous contributions of one portion of her members (referring to the contributions already made in New Jersey), its consummation rests with those to whom the application is yet to be made. If these contribute in any due proportion to their means, the poor and pious youth, who glows with zeal to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ, will find support while he is obtaining competent furniture for his work; the congregations which have been long mourning their silent sabbaths will be supplied; and future generations feel the benefit of a faithful and able ministry.

This document is appended to the minutes of 1807, and will ever remain a valuable contribution to the history, not only of the College, but the church. It had a decided and powerful effect. In the city of New York alone, subscriptions to the professoral fund to

the amount of over \$10,000 were obtained in a few days.

The arrangement thus made between the synod and the College greatly encouraged the trustees, and stimulated the subscriptions, in which so much success was made that the trustees immediately resolved to open the College, as well as to prosecute with vigor the measures for erecting the new building.

Dr. Condit was requested to take immediate charge of the highest class, which entered junior, and his son, Daniel Harrison Condit, in Nov. 1809, was appointed a tutor to assist in teaching the other classes. In December, 1809, Mr. Robert Adrian, who had proved himself a successful teacher in Reading, Pa., was appointed a professor of mathematics. And so the College was again put in operation. Dr. Livingston was elected professor of theology, and accepted, but remained in New York until 1810. He was also elected President of the College, but at first declined. Dr. Condit was then elected to the presidency: but he deemed the office incompatible with the duties he owed to his church, which he continued to perform in their fullest extent. The amount of strain on the mind and body of this eminent and faithful man must at this period, have been immense. He had the pastoral care of one of the largest churches in the denomination. He taught the College classes, the junior class, in 1807-8, and the junior and senior classes in 1808-9 and 1809-10. He also, as a leading member of the board of trustees, was actively engaged

in all the concerns of the College, especially in the efforts to collect funds for erecting the new building, and causing the work duly to progress. He procured by his own exertions subscriptions in the city of New Brunswick and its vicinity, to the amount of \$6,370, during the year 1807, and continued his efforts in that direction during the time the College was building. Such an accumulation of labors and responsibilities was more than human nature could bear. Like his predecessor, Dr. Hardenberg, he was destined to spend and be spent in the cause of the College. No wonder that his face, as it looks down upon us from yonder frame, has a sad and wearied look. No wonder that the cord of life snapped under the tension, when he was yet in the very prime of his years and usefulness. Which of us has done what he did before reaching his forty-eighth year. Here again we see exemplified the great truth that "life is measured by its work."

In connection with the reminiscences of Dr. Condit, we have brought again before us glimpses of that noble Christian matron, Juffrow Hardenbergh, truly a mother in Israel. She survived until 1807, the year which witnessed the revival of the College. And many a time, Dr. Condit on entering his church, bending beneath the burden of his cares, and weighed down with a too habitual despondency, would stop at the pew of this eminent servant of Christ, and receive from her vivacious and intrepid spirit draughts of courage and consolation which his weary soul required.

But Dr. Condit's special work was accomplished. The corner stone of the present College was laid on the 27th April, 1809. In a report to synod, made in June 1809, Dr. Condit as president of the board of trustees, says: "The trustees have revived the exercises of the College with flattering prospects of success. They have a small number in each of the classes, the whole amounting to about thirty students. They have also a very respectable and flourishing grammar school, in which the languages are taught, we believe, with as great accuracy and to as great perfection as in any school within the circle of our acquaintance. The trustees have likewise commenced the building of the College and Theological hall, and hope to enclose the whole this season." The building was so far advanced as to be covered in the fall of 1810.¹

Meantime, Dr. Livingston accepted the renewed call to the presidency of the institution in May, 1810, and removed to New Brunswick that year; thus consummating the union between the two institutions.

¹The ground on which the College is erected was a donation from the devisees of the elder James Parker, of Perth-Amboy, through the late Hon. James Parker, of that place. The donation consisted of five acres. The trustees afterwards purchased of Mr. Parker, another parcel which was included in the same deed. The trustees who took the most active interest in the building, and in the reestablishment of the College, were, besides Dr. Condit, Chief Justice Kirkpatrick, James Shureman, Esq., Rev. Dr. John Shureman, Col. John Neilson, Jacob R. Hardenbergh, Abraham Blauvelt, Staats Van Deursen, Col. Van Dyke, Rev. John S. Vredenburg, Dr. Charles Smith, William P. Deare, Dr. Cannon, Dr. Dunham, and Rev. H. Polhemus. The building committee were, Messrs. Blauvelt, Shureman and Van Deursen.

His inaugural address was delivered September 25, and was replete with historical interest.

The care of the building and of the general affairs of the College still pressed heavily on Dr. Condit, who survived but a few months after Dr. Livingston's inauguration.

His death was sudden. It occurred the 1st of June, 1810, and was the result of an attack of pneumonia; but it was characterized by a remarkable intrepidity and self-possession which left a deep and lasting impression on those who witnessed it. Dr. Thomas DeWitt, then a student of theology and an inmate of his family, has given us a vivid picture of the closing scene. "When to all appearance he was near his end, to our wonder and satisfaction he arose in his bed, observed the great necessity of prayer, and that finding the hour of death a solemn one, requested those who were present to join with him. He then made a most powerful solemn, and connected prayer of about four minutes. What appeared surprising was, that in his feeble condition he was enabled to speak so long without interruption. It appeared as if the Lord had given him special strength." So he died. His only son, Daniel Harrison Condit, a young man of great promise, who had for some time assisted his father as tutor in the College, followed him to the grave in less than three short months, and left the widow and daughters to the protection of an all-merciful Providence, who never yet has deserted those who have thus been cast upon his care. From his aged relict, before her departure,

it has often been my happiness to hear stories of this departed time, which gave a silver lining to the dark cloud of oblivion which so soon envelopes the past.

I cannot relate in detail the subsequent events in the history of the College. It still continued to suffer, as before under the stress of inadequate funds. The connection with the theological school did not produce that relief which was anticipated. Dr. Livingston, though nominally president, did little more in the literary institution than to preside at public exercises and sign diplomas. The actual instruction was performed by others. Dr. Adrian, as professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, and his successor Professor Henry Vethake, fulfilled their duties with great sufficiency and satisfaction. Rev. Dr. John Schureman, the successor of Dr. Condit in the Dutch church at New Brunswick, was appointed vice-president of the College, and professor of moral philosophy, and belles lettres, and Rev. Cornelius C. Vermeule, for a short period acted as professor of languages. But the College did not prosper in resources and patronage. In 1816, the literary department was again suspended, and during the whole period of nine years in which it was in operation, the number of graduates amounted to only a little over forty. Some of these, it is true, became an honor to their alma mater. In the class of 1809, we have the names of Cornelius L. Hardenbergh William Van Deursen, and Rynear Veghte; also in that of 1812, we recognize the familiar name of Dr. Isaac N. Wyckoff.

This closes the second period of the collegiate history.

It is unnecessary that I should attempt any notice of the venerable Dr. Livingston, whose name is known in all the churches. His profound learning, his extensive influence, his zeal for the welfare of the Reformed church, and his success in securing the affection and exciting the energies of the young men who resorted to him for theological instruction, are as familiar as household words. Few men have so extensively impressed their characters upon the generation in which they lived. He finished his course in this city on the 20th of January, 1825, in the 79th year of his age. His biography belongs more appropriately to the theological than to the literary institution, and is, besides, so well known that it would be affectation to enlarge upon it on this occasion.

He was succeeded in the theological chair by Rev. Dr. Milledoler, of New York. A renewed effort was now made to revive the exercises of the College.

The theological seminary had lately been strengthened by the endowment of a second professorship. Dr. John Schureman, besides being pastor of the church, and vice-president and professor of the College, was professor of pastoral theology and ecclesiastical history in the theological seminary from 1815 until 1818, the time of his death. He was succeeded by Rev. John Ludlow in the church and seminary from 1819 to 1823. The exercises of the College being then suspended, Dr. Ludlow did not officiate in it. He was succeeded in the seminary by Dr. John DeWitt, in

1823, as professor of biblical literature and ecclesiastical history.

Dr. Milledoler, on his accession to the chair of theology, deemed it highly important to the interests of the theological seminary that the College should be revived; and he believed that it might be successfully accomplished, says Dr. Polhemus, in his Alumni address of 1852, by raising forthwith the amount necessary for a third theological professorship, and obtaining gratuitously the services of the theological professors in the literary institution. This plan he proposed to his colleague, Dr. DeWitt, who entered heartily into the scheme, which was at once approved by the trustees, and gave rise to a new covenant between the trustees and General Synod, called the covenant of 1825.

The College edifice and lot had been transferred to the synod in the same year in consideration of the latter advancing the sum of \$4,000 to pay off a debt which the trustees had incurred.

The terms of the new covenant were, in substance, that the College building should be used for both institutions; that the theological professors should assist in the literary instruction of the College; that the trustees should appoint a professor of languages, and a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, and such additional professors as the parties should agree upon; that one of the theological professors should be appointed president of the College, etc.

This plan proved eminently successful. The funds for the third theological professorship were secured, the clergy themselves subscribing \$10,000 of the amount. The College was resuscitated. In addition to the theological professors, who had various literary professorships, Dr. Adrian was reappointed professor of mathematics, and Dr. Brownlee, professor of languages; and Dr. Milledoler was elected president of the College. Dr. Joseph Nelson succeeded Dr. Brownlee in 1826, and Professor Theodore Strong, succeeded Dr. Adrian in 1827, and the College has proceeded on its career of usefulness from that day to this. Its name was changed to Rutgers College in 1825, in consequence of the munificent aid rendered to it by Col. Henry Rutgers, of New York.

During the third and last period of the history, several changes have occurred in the relations between the College on one side, and the church and seminary on the other.

In 1839, the covenant was modified by the synod surrendering to the trustees, the free appointment of the president, it being provided that no theological professor should thereafter be appointed president; and in the year 1840, the synod by resolution referred the whole administration of the College to the trustees, without supervision or restriction, requesting the theological professors, however, to continue such services to the College as they had previously given, or such as they could render without interfering with their other duties.

The College was becoming more and more able to sustain itself, and the duties of the theological professors in the seminary were becoming more and more absorbing. The result was that the connection between the two institutions became more feeble every year, until, finally, in 1864, the College property was reconveyed by the synod to the trustees for the consideration of twelve thousand dollars, and the theological professors ceased to have any further connection with the College.¹

The two institutions are now standing, each by itself, in generous rivalry. Both, daughters of the church; one retains its connection wholly therewith, being a purely ecclesiastical institution; the other has only a moral connection. It draws from the bosom of the church its principal support; it educates her sons; it supplies the theological seminary with worthy recruits and renders rich returns to the church and to society, in the high culture, the sound learning, and the solid principles of its graduates. The present object of the trustees and faculty is to place the College in a position equal to that of any other in the land, as a seminary where these primary objects of collegiate instruction can be attained.

In my haste to get over the ground which I had marked out, I have omitted to mention some of the

¹The deed of conveyance contains the following conditions: "that the property so conveyed shall be used and occupied by the College for the purpose of collegiate education, and the usual and proper incidents thereto; and that the president of the College, and three-fourths of the members of its board of trustees shall always be

cherished names which are indelibly connected with the history of this institution. There is the less necessity for much of the omitted portions on account of the recency and freshness of the events.

All the graduates of my time will remember with sincere regard President Milledoler and his associates, Drs. Cannon, and Janeway, and Professors Strong, Ogilby and Beck. Dr. Milledoler was noted for the kindness and parental regard with which he treated the students. His introductory lectures to Paley, and his recitations on that author in moral and political philosophy, will ever be remembered by the classes from 1825 to 1840. His teachings were pervaded by a deep Christian feeling, and it seemed to be ever his desire to impress us with the deep importance to ourselves and to society, of the truths which we learned in his room. Dr. Cannon, who excelled in rich and accurate learning, and whose dignity of deportment and gentlemanly treatment of the students, seemed to inspire them with new self-respect, excited their deepest reverence and affection for himself personally. With my class, whatever may have been the case with others, a new-born desire to learn and a new pride in learning, especially in learning to think, seemed to pervade all except the merest triflers, the moment we commenced recitations in his room. And who can for-

members in full communion of the Reformed Protestant Dutch church of North America, and that on breach of either of these conditions, the deed of conveyance shall be void, and the title to the property revert to the synod."—*Minutes of Synod*, vol. x, p. 472.

get the kind and beneficent Janeway, (a Christian indeed, if ever there was one)? the profound and indulgent Strong? the accurate, keen and critical Ogilby? the modest, learned and gentlemanly Beck? If the range of our studies at that period, was not so great as more celebrated institutions could boast, and as Rutgers herself can now boast, we must, nevertheless, acknowledge deep obligations to our Alma Mater, for the correct and earnest habits of thought which we acquired in her revered halls, and for the impress of generous and liberal culture, and gentlemanly feeling which we received.

I feel that this word of remembrance is due to these intellectual guides of my youth, who have all now gone to the silent land. Fond memory often brings back their revered forms, and listens again to their words of instruction. The good influences that have been shed from these venerable men and their successors upon those who have come up here for instruction in the rapid procession of the years, will never end.

In 1840, Dr. Milledoler having resigned the presidency of the College, the HON. A. BRUYN HASBROUCK, another worthy son of old Ulster, was appointed his successor, and for ten years devoted himself to the responsible duties of the office. Being himself a lawyer by profession, and distinguished in civil life, he gave a new impetus to the pulses of intellectual improvement by the introduction of lectures on constitutional and international law. How he won the attachment and the high respect of all his pupils, and

how he is still remembered by them with grateful and loving hearts, is better understood and felt by many who now hear me than can be publicly described. He resigned the presidency in 1850, and the College will ever owe him a debt of gratitude for the sacrifices made in its behalf.

The next president was the HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, who at the bar of New Jersey and in the national senate, won the highest distinction for eloquence, purity and lofty integrity of purpose. He had been chancellor of the University of New York since 1839, and was welcomed back to his native state, and to the scenes which had been consecrated, in early days, by the piety and Christian zeal of his ancestors. It is not too much to say that no person was ever more universally respected and beloved. His influence on this institution and on the young men who resorted to it for instruction was of the most genial and beneficent kind. And he occupied just that position in the church and in society which was needed to reconcile all interests, and to produce a united, friendly feeling toward the College. In 1862, this great and good man died, as he had lived, the Christian gentleman.

To him succeeded the REV. DR. WM. H. CAMPBELL, who still presides over the College, and of whom it is enough to say that he came to his position with ripe learning and with large and varied experience in the art of teaching, and that he had a special work to do, and has so far been diligent in the doing of it. Dr. Campbell and the worthy band of associates by whom he was

surrounded, conceived the idea that Rutgers College had an important mission to fulfill; that it ought not to be second in point of excellence to any college in the country; and that one of the means of effecting this object was its liberal endowment with funds and with all the apparatus and appliances of learning. This was his work. It is yet but partially accomplished.

The college in later years has grown in size and importance. It has really become a University. It consists of three distinct institutions, the college, the agricultural college, and the grammar school,—for this is really an integral part of the establishment. The classes succeed each other in regular gradation, from the lowest form in the grammar school to the senior class in College. And what is more important still, the members of the school actually regard themselves as in regular order of succession for the final degree.

The Agricultural College is under the care of the state, and was established in 1865, under an act of the legislature of New Jersey, passed April 4, 1864. This act was passed for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the act of congress, granting to the several states a certain quantity of the public lands to enable them to establish colleges for the promotion of agriculture and mechanical and scientific pursuits. The College, though distinct, is intimately connected with the literary institution. It enables students who desire it to pursue a strictly scientific course of mechanics, natural philosophy, chemistry, engineering, etc.

It is calculated to be one of the noblest and most useful institutions of the state.

Thus organized, the College is now furnished with ten professorships, all ably and efficiently filled, and has the additional assistance of three tutors,—all this besides the instruction given in the grammar school.

We have a chair of moral philosophy and Christianity; of Greek language and literature; of Latin language and literature; of rhetoric, logic and mental philosophy; of history, political economy and constitutional law; of mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy; of natural history and agriculture; of analytical chemistry; of civil engineering; of mining and metallurgy.

We have an astronomical observatory, well supplied with proper instruments; we have a very fair philosophical apparatus;—but, we have not a good library; we have not the requisite room; we have not yet a sufficient endowment of funds to make us feel secure in our position. We need books; we need buildings; we need funds.

But judging from what has been done in the past, when our Alumni were few in numbers and when our resources were much inferior to those which we may now safely rely on, there is every ground for hope and encouragement to expect the consummation which our worthy president has aimed to accomplish.

And here is the proper place to advert for one moment to the long list of noble deeds and noble natures which the college and its wants have called

forth under the many vicissitudes of its origin and growth. I cannot enumerate them all.

ELIAS VAN BENSCHOTEN is a name which might have been forgotten had he been a man of ordinary aims and purposes. His talents were not distinguished, his learning was not conspicuous. But the Lord put it into his heart *to devise liberal things*, and he has thereby created for himself a monumental memorial which will carry his name to remote generations. In 1814, he made a donation to the College, of some fourteen thousand dollars, then considered a much larger sum than at present, and which has since accumulated to over twenty thousand dollars, the income of which he directed should be applied to the support and education of pious youth who hope they have a call of God to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ. How many servants of God and lights of the church have been prepared for their work by the aid of this munificent donation !

In 1825, COL. HENRY RUTGERS, with a liberal hand sustained the feeble energies of the institution and enabled it to resume once more a place among the educational seminaries of the country.

GEN. STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, of Albany, is also deserving of lasting remembrance for the liberal donations bestowed by him from time to time.

ABRAHAM VAN NEST, of New York, is another of the honorable names that have become indelibly impressed upon the institutions here located.

DANIEL SCHENCK has also registered his name high up on the roll of honor which has been opened for

those who desire to be remembered for something else than that they lived and accumulated houses and lands and died.

ABRAHAM VOORHEES is another, there are two of them : ABRAHAM VOORHEES, of SIX MILE RUN, and ABRAHAM VOORHEES, of NEW BRUNSWICK, who have not been contented simply to live and then to be forgotten and unknown.

And then there is a long roll of honorable donors who have from time to time helped to fill the exhausted treasury of the College, and to endow its funds. Their names shall not be forgotten. If the College had done nothing else but call forth these manifestations of noble munificence and liberality, these indications of an appreciation of those higher things which belong to the true dignity of man, it would have subserved a useful purpose.

My brethren, Alumni of Rutgers College ! This work must not stop here. We have duties to perform as well as those who have gone before us. In their day of small things they have done what they could. Let us do what we can, and let us bequeath the same spirit to our successors ; let the sacred torch be handed on from one class to another — from one generation to the next — and I have no hesitation in venturing to prophesy that another half century will not pass away before our beloved College shall stand among the foremost of those bulwarks of learning, and faith, and loyalty which constitute the landmarks of civilization and Christianity.

There are some reflections which a review of the century forcibly impresses upon the mind.

One of deep import arises from the great and rapid changes which have taken place in systems of learning and education since 1770, and the progress which has been made in all sciences and in almost every branch of learning during that period.

In the natural sciences, more especially, wonderful departures have been made. Even the mathematics of that day would be wholly inadequate to the investigations of the present. And in the sciences of natural philosophy, of chemistry and of natural history, new fields in every direction have been opened up, explored, subdued, cultivated.

The whole system of modern chemistry has grown up since 1770. Only a few of the elementary substances were then known. The method in which known substances could be analyzed, the laws by which their elements are combined, the forces which nature employs to combine them, the facts and principles of electricity, magnetism and galvanism, were entirely unknown at that day. The nature of light, with its modifications under certain conditions; the discoveries which it is capable of disclosing, by means of various hues and refractions, with regard to the composition of distant bodies in the heavens and unanalyzed bodies on earth, were entirely unknown. Geology as a science had not been born; mineralogy was but slightly understood; even natural history, as since developed and understood, was then its infancy,

and if we turn to the human sciences, the science of mind itself and of the higher metaphysics, we shall find that the discoveries and investigations which have been made since the year 1770, have opened up a new world to the curious inquirer.

The science of language, maugre all the attention which had been given to the study of the ancient classical and oriental authors, had scarcely begun to be understood. The connection between the various languages of the earth, the Indian, German, Greek and Latin, was entirely unknown. The ancient and sacred Sanscrit had not been explored by European scholars, and the key which that primeval tongue furnishes for unlocking the secrets imbedded in the languages of different races had not been discovered.

The curriculum of studies presented to the eager students of that day would furnish but a very meagre and inadequate course for the student of the present.

Certainly in many things mankind have made great progress; and what another century may bring forth it is vain for us to conjecture.

The world rolls on with unceasing change, and such infinite combinations of invention and discovery take place that it would be worse than presumptuous for us to attempt to look forward into futurity, and to draw a picture of coming times.

In every department, whether of science or philosophy, or art or literature, or politics or law, or even religion (which ought to be the most stable of all),

everything is subject to the universal law of progress and development and change.

But certainly, if not in religion, at least in everything beside, we find that the science, the philosophy and the learning of the day are far different, far more advanced, and far better adapted to the purposes of producing human happiness than the science, the philosophy and the learning of a century ago.

And now we launch our beloved institution upon that unknown sea, the century to come. We stand upon the shore and look forward with wondering gaze. But the future is inscrutable to our vision. May the influence of our Alma Mater be as it hath heretofore been, conservative, elevating, purifying, exalting. May her future sons be prepared to fight bravely the battle of life, and to aid in the development of those improved forms and phases of advancing civilization, which we confidently hope will bless our favored land.

The wheels of progress will roll on, and we must march onward with them or we shall be crushed beneath their majestic advance. There is still a work to do in every age and in every generation. Let the Guardians and Alumni of Rutgers College be ever watchful and active; let them keep abreast with the times, and suffer no sluggishness or indolence to consign them to the shades of oblivion, where all institutions and all persons are consigned who keep not pace with the advance of mankind in knowledge, freedom and enterprise.

The word is addressed to us, brethren Alumni, to-day. Rest not on the glories of the past, for they have served their end. Wait not for the developments of the future, they will be needed in their time. But gird yourselves to the demands of the present, which always confers the only true badge of nobleness, which is stamped with the inscription, blazoned in letters of light, "FIDELITY TO TRUST."

ADDITIONAL NOTE.

*Notice of some of the early Events which led to the
Establishment of Queens College.*

Governor WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, though a Presbyterian, and never a trustee of Queens College, except in his official capacity as governor of New Jersey, had an indirect, but important agency in the chain of events which terminated in its establishment.

The people of the Northern colonies were seldom free from the apprehension of the establishment of episcopacy as the state religion, with all its train of tithes, and other impositions which were felt so severely in England. The members of the colonial government, from the governor down to justices of the peace, generally owed their appointments, directly or indirectly, to the crown, and naturally favored the Episcopal church. By their influence this sect constantly received liberal favors in donations of land and special privileges not accorded to other denominations. Episcopalians vaunted themselves on their preeminent loyalty, and naturally took sides with the government in all political controversies.

In 1751, the legislature of the colony of New York, after £3,443 had been raised by lottery for the purpose of founding a college in that colony, passed an act vesting the fund thus raised in ten trustees, seven of whom were Episcopalians, two Reformed Dutch, and one (Mr. Livingston himself), a Presbyterian. This act naturally created a suspicion that the college would be placed under Episcopalian management, and be subservient to Episcopalian ascendancy. The government patronage and influence had constantly been exerted in favor of that denomination, much to the indignation of both Dutch Reformed and Presbyterians, the latter of whom had even been refused a charter for holding property. Gov. Livingston, then a rising and influential young lawyer, was not to be appeased by having his name included among the trustees of the college fund. In 1752 and 1753, he published, in weekly numbers, *The Independent Reflector*, containing a series of scathing articles, in which, amongst other things, he exposed the project of an Episcopal college, to be endowed with the fund which all sects had contributed to raise. This was followed in 1755 and 1756 by a series of articles entitled "The Watch Tower." He did not succeed, however, in preventing the erection of an Episcopal institution. Lieut. Gov. Delancy granted the charter of Kings College in October, 1754, with trustees or governors, mostly of the Episcopalian denomination, and with a condition inserted, that the president should always be a member of the church of England, as by law established, and that morning and evening service in the college should be the liturgy of said church, or prayers selected therefrom. Mr. Livingston * * * did succeed, however, in arousing such an opposition to the scheme in the legislature, that an act was passed directing the trustees of the fund to give only one-half of it to the college, and the other half to the city for the purpose of erecting a jail and pest-house. An attempt was made by the government party to conciliate the Dutch by making their senior minister one of the trustees of the college; and even Mr. Livingston himself was named in the charter, but he refused to meet with

the board. A still further effort to divert the Dutch from any opposition to the college, and to gain their support, was made in June, 1755, by granting, on the suggestion of Domine Ritzema, a supplementary charter, making provision for the establishment of a professorship of divinity, in the college, according to the doctrine, discipline, and worship, established by the National Synod of Dort. (See *Moore's History of Columbia College*, pp. 25, 26). The Conferentie party of the Reformed Dutch church long clung to this professorship in Kings College, as all that was desired by the church for educational purposes in this country. But the Cœtus were not to be cajoled into any such connection, which in their view would have finally resulted in entire coalescence with the Episcopal denomination.

The controversy to which the establishment of Kings College gave rise, had much to do with fanning the flame of opposition to governmental proceedings in the colony of New York, and was indeed one of the links in the chain of events which led to the revolution of 1776. (See *Sedgwick's Life of Livingston*).

The Cœtus party in the Reformed Church, as we have seen, were never satisfied with Kings College; nor were they content to rely on the college at Princeton for the education of their sons. Several attempts were made to bring the Dutch churches into an established connection with the latter institution; but they always failed of success.

I have before me a tract, written in 1755, by Domine *David Marinus* of Acquackanonk (one of the trustees in the charter of Queens College), in which he expresses these views very clearly. It is entitled *A Remark on the Disputes and Contentions of this Province*, meaning New York. "If any man in his right senses," says he, "who will not be duped, considers what hath happened among us, will he then any longer be at a loss to ascribe our strifes, quarrels and contentions to their real causes? Was there not a sum of money raised by our Assembly, in order to erect a college or seminary of learning for the education of youth? And did not a certain party petition for and obtain a

charter in which the president is appointed forever to be a member in communion with the church of England?" &c. "Will not our youth, by this constitution, be under the sole government of that party (as yet not numerous in this province, and thereby be imbued with their principles; so that High Church will be brought in a likely way to triumph over us?"

* * Will not the youth be tinctured with the principles of those who teach them? And will this not soon model church and state? When these things are duly considered (which surely are very obvious to every thinking person) I hope they who belong to the Reformed Church, as constituted by the Synod of Dordrecht, will no longer suffer themselves to be so much imposed upon, as they have been for some time of late. For my part, I am not more amazed, though I am much so, at the astonishing imposition of the encroaching party, that would monopolize our intended college, than I am at our own infatuation, stupidity and lethargy." He then refers, with approbation, to the *Independent Reflector* and *Watch Tower* on this point, and inveighs against a pretended friend to the Dutch church, who had published an article in the *New York Mercury*, in favor of Kings College, and adverse to the establishment of a separate classis in this country. "But he seems," says Domine Marinus, "to be under a terrible apprehension, when this [an independent classis] is effected, the Jersey College [then located at Newark under Rev. Aaron Burr] will be encouraged, and ours [Kings] at the same time neglected. I hope we will wish the Jersey College well, because their aim at grasping after all our churches, hath not hitherto been so glaring as that of the High Church College [Kings] in this province. And I believe the religious principles inculcated in the former agree better with Holy Scripture, and with the Confession of our Church, nay, even with the doctrinal part of the articles of the Church of England, than I expect will be taught in the latter. Moreover, those who erected it, have not as yet endeavored to impose the charge of keeping it upon us. But if our friend had not been hasty, and had waited but a little

while longer, he would perhaps have been informed, *that we don't choose to have too near a connection with either ; but intend, please God, an Academy of our own, for the free education of our youth.*" * * " And though this our resolution be but just and equitable in itself, and no more than what is manifestly our indispensable duty, we may notwithstanding, in a great measure, thank our kind sister Churches for it, who by the whole of their late conduct towards us, even by their dreams and prophecies, have shown us the necessity thereof, unless we resolve ignominiously to surrender and give up our Churches to them." He finally exhorts his brethren of the Reformed Church to be aroused from their lethargy, to awake to the craft and artifice used to despoil them. He doubts not that his gracious majesty, King George, will be pleased "to grant us a charter too, for the education of our youth, as well as any other religious denomination whatsoever." And he adds : " We have no business with their colleges ; they may erect as many as they please, and must expect to maintain them too, themselves. Let every one provide for his own house." [The above pamphlet is bound up in vol. v, *Miscellaneous Pamphlets*, New Jersey Historical Society.]

From this period (1755) until the grant of the charter of Queens College in 1770, the project of an independent college was never lost sight of by the Cœtus party in the Dutch Church.

Rev. Theodore Frelinghuysen of Albany undertook to found such an institution, and actually went to Holland under a commission from the Cœtus to obtain the requisite funds ; but he died on his return from his mission. (See an account of his efforts in *Corwin's Manual of the Reformed Church in America*, pp. 333, 353). This effort is strongly animadverted upon by the Conferentie, in their sessions, September, 1755, and some curious reasons are urged against it. (See *Acts and Proceedings of Synod*, vol. 1, pp. xciv, xcv, xcvi). It will be seen by these minutes that Dom. Ritzema and his followers were all in favor of Kings College, and against any new institution, as well as any new and independent classis.

There is a curious passage, germane to the subject, on page xcvi of the minutes. "Dom. Frelinghuysen should remember the censure placed *on his father thirty years ago*, of which the after pains are a *whole brood*, who are still without the public exercise of the ministry, although a part of them were brought forward by the Coetus." "Thirty years ago" would be about 1726. To what is reference here made? Did the first Frelinghuysen establish an academy? Does the "*whole brood*" refer to his *helpers*? The minutes of the Conferentie from 1755 down to the Union in 1771, furnish amusing evidence of the absolute torment which the young party of progress in the church constantly inflicted upon the staid adherents of Amsterdam and ecclesiastical order. It is a perfect book of lamentations. Our friend Hardenbergh is referred to as "one Hardenbergh," "a certain Hardenbergh," "the so-called student Hardenbergh," etc., etc. In their letter to the classis of Amsterdam, Oct. 12, 1758, they speak of Kings College thus: "Our academy established at New York prospers remarkably, and we, Low Dutch Reformed, have the liberty to call a professor of theology, according to the constitution of our Netherlandish church order, established in the Synod of Dort, and this privilege shall be used at the first opportunity" (p. civ). Domine Ritzema desired to be this professor (*Gunn's Memoirs of Dr. Livingston*, p. 191). A further evidence, however, that the Coetus were still stirring the question of a new college, may be found in the minutes of Conferentie, or their letter to Amsterdam under date of February 25, 1762 (Acts, &c., vol. i, p. cxi). Speaking of difficulties at Tappan, where Dom. *Verbryk* (an original trustee of Queens) was settled as pastor, the Conferentie say: "The minister without direction from the congregation or consistory, had engaged, with other ministers of the so-called Coetus, to obtain from the governor of New Jersey a charter for the erection of an Academy in that province. Thirty-eight heads of families took this so ill, that they refused to pay the Domine's salary. * * * The minister still adhering obstinately to his purpose, used all means to accomplish it; and *when refused by one governor, sought it from*

his successors." Could the enemies of the Coetus have written a stronger eulogy if they had tried? But if Dom. Verbryk's congregation stopped his salary, he got even with them, by putting them all under censure and excluding them from the communion! (p. cxiii). A race of brave men was that which founded the College! But the letter from the Conferentie to the classis in June, 1764, is still more interesting. Dom. Verbryk, it seems, being obliged by his call, to preach on the church days, did so in his own fashion. On Paas (Easter) he took for subject the Crucifixion! "Besides, he, along with other ministers, desired a charter for an academy from the governor of New Jersey, although he lives under the government of New York!" * * "And since this matter of an academy is that which is so sadly disputed in the congregations of New Jersey, and those adjoining, we cannot omit mentioning that, notwithstanding two governors have refused their request, they mean to try it with the third!!" (Acts, vol. I, p. cxvi). And in the very last letter from the Conferentie to the classis, as printed in the Acts (dated Oct. 7th, 1767) they say: "Satisfied ourselves with the plan of getting a professor [of theology] in our academy [i. e. Kings College,] we perceive, nevertheless, that there is another scheme laid, *in regard to a new academy to be erected in New Jersey*, by which a student is to be sent hence to the University of Utrecht, where, through the favor of a certain professor of theology, and some others, he is to be received and study four years, and then come back as professor of theology." (Vol. I, p. cxxxi).

That part of the plan here alluded to, of sending a student to Holland to prepare himself for the professorship of theology, is mentioned in the *Memoirs of Dr. John H. Livingston*, page 193. Dr. Livingston had gone to Holland in 1766, to study theology. In 1768, while he was at Utrecht, Dr. Witherspoon, having accepted the presidency of the college at Princeton, visited Holland preparatory to entering upon his duties, and requested an interview with him. Livingston, though a young man, and then only a student of theology, belonged to one of the most

powerful families in New York and in the Reformed Church of America. The result of the interview was the adoption of a scheme by which the Reformed Dutch Churches should patronize Princeton College so far as academical education was concerned; but should establish a theological professorship of their own. This plan, as may be supposed, did not at all meet the views of the Cœtus party in America. They had long matured their charter for an independent college, and, as we have seen, had several times applied to the governors of New Jersey for its passage under the great seal, but as yet without success. Hence they would be likely to receive the plan of Dr. Witherspoon with coldness, although propounded as part of a more general plan of Dr. Livingston's for bringing the Dutch Reformed Churches into harmonious union—a consummation which was certainly very desirable. Mr. ABRAHAM LOTT, of New York, one of the original trustees of Queens College, writes to Dr. Livingston under date of March 28th, 1769: "As far as I can find, the whole Cœtus, with all their heart, as well as all the leading members of our church, will cheerfully agree to the plan, except to that part which relates to the local union with Princeton College; as it is apprehended that much mischief would arise to our cause, from a union with that or any other college at this present time." Again, in June, 1769: "The principal objection against the proposed plan, is the local junction with Nassau Hall, in Princeton, almost everybody judging it best that we neither join that college, nor the one in this city. This is the opinion of our congregation." (*Memoirs of Livingston*, 195, 196).

That the association for the foundation of Queens College had already assumed definite shape and form, may be inferred from a passage in another letter of Mr. Lott to Dr. Livingston, dated in September, 1767, in which he speaks of the Cœtus party as having adopted measures for the erection of an "Academy" in New Jersey, in which pious youth might be educated for the ministry, and (as Dr. Gunn understands it), had already obtained a charter for the same, containing nothing

of Cœtus or Conferentie in it, being founded on the constitution of the church of Holland, as established in the national Synod of Dort. (*Memoirs*, p. 187). Dr. Gunn unquestionably misunderstood the letter so far as he inferred its meaning to be that a charter was already granted; but it had, undoubtedly, been reduced to form, and a board of trustees had been selected. In the *New York Mercury* of May, 1769, nearly a year before the charter passed the great seal, is a notice of a meeting of the trustees of Queens College, to be held at Hendrik Kuyper's house at Harsimus. The charter was not actually sealed until March 20th, 1770.

This review shows, that the party of progress in the Reformed Dutch Church, from the time of the elder Frelinghuysen down to 1770, never lost sight of their purpose to have a college in America, where their young men could obtain a finished education, both in classical, scientific and professional learning, without going to Holland therefor, or to the institutions of neighboring churches, where they would be exposed to proselytism or to a depreciation of their own church. No doubt many names have been omitted, which ought to occupy a prominent place in this note. Mr. Corwin, the painstaking author of the *Manual*, calls my special attention to Rev. REINHARDT ERICKSON, the first president of the Cœtus. But it is impossible in this hasty sketch to write a full history. This has been much better done by Mr. Corwin himself, in the appendix to his useful work above referred to.

It ought to be added in this connection that the very year (1770) in which the charter for the college received the governmental sanction, Dr. Livingston returned from Holland, bearing the olive branch of peace, in a scheme, approved by the Church of Holland, for the union of all the Dutch Reformed Churches in North America. This union was effected by certain articles agreed upon in a General Convention in 1771. But such was the distrust of the new college on the part of the Conferentie, that the Cœtus were obliged to give up their long cherished desire of having the theological professorate identified with it.

Theological professors were provided for ; but it was stipulated that they should have *no connection with any English academies*, but should deliver lectures on theology in their own houses to such students as could, by suitable testimonials, make it appear that they had carefully exercised themselves in the preparatory branches for two or three years, at a college or academy under the supervision of competent teachers in the languages, philosophy, etc. Perhaps one motive in this stipulation was, to prevent any connection with Kings College or Princeton ; but no doubt Queens College, which was organized under the sole influence of the Cœtus, was principally intended in the prohibition.

The fact is, that no theological professor was appointed by the General Synod until after the revolutionary war in 1784, when Dr. Livingston received the appointment. But the necessities, both of the church and the college, finally brought the two institutions together, as is shown in the text.

The morning exercises were concluded with a prayer offered by Rev. Dr. B. C. Taylor of Bergen ; the singing of the Doxology, and the pronouncing of the Benediction by Rev. Dr. Gustavus Abeel of Newark.

GENERAL ALUMNI MEETING.

After allowing time for refreshment, which hundreds found at the free and ample collation provided near at hand, the trustees, faculty, graduates, students, and friends thronged into the church again.

Robert H. Pruyn, LL.D., ex-minister to Japan, and president of the Alumni association, took the chair, and said :

It is not my purpose, gentlemen, to make any formal or protracted remarks. Judge Bradley has given us the history of the laying of the corner stone of the College, and of its progressive development up to the present time. It is now proposed to add a few more stones which ought not to be inferior in quality and durability to any already laid. What is done here to-day will be remembered in history. And if every man give according to his means, and will use the full measure of his influence, the result will be noble and far reaching. The College, like a century plant, opens its fair blossoms for us this hour ; but we must so tend and nourish it that it shall bear even richer and more beautiful flowers one hundred years hence than now.

He then introduced Ex-President Hasbrouck, who spoke as follows :

Mr. President,

It seems to me, after the address we have been favored with to-day by Judge Bradley, that there is but little left for us to say, and that action alone is required. In compliance, however, with the call of the President of the College, I will submit a few remarks bearing in mind the important business still to be transacted by the meeting at this late hour in the afternoon.

It is not my fortune to be an Alumnus of Rutgers College. My loyalty in that relation is due to Yale. But from the regard I have ever had for that institution, I can easily conceive the feeling which pervades this meeting, and more readily sympathize heartily with all its purposes. But, sir, though not an Alumnus, I have other relations to this College quite as near and influential. In the first place, if I may be allowed to refer to a matter so merely personal, I am a descendant from one of the corporators named in the original charter of the College, one of the few from the state of New York, who represented the interests of the religious denomination there, which wisely founded it. I may indeed claim no great merit in this circumstance, and it may be justly regarded perhaps, as but the "accident of an accident," still I confess it has had an influence with me during my whole life. But, sir, I have a nearer and more direct connection with the College than that: I stand here to-day by a kind Providence, the sole survivor of all

the Presidents of the College, who preceded me, and of one honored one, who followed me *Omnes Cœlicolæ*, who have occupied the position now worthily held by President Campbell. Surely, sir, it would be strange indeed if with such relations to the College, I should be indifferent to any movements calculated to promote its interests, or to enlarge its influence. And, sir, when I remember what befell me here, during a presidency commenced now thirty years ago, and ending with the decade that followed; when I think of the abounding confidence of the Board of Trustees, sometimes painful in the consciousness of inexperience in the duties I had ventured to assume; of my cordial reception by the faculty already appointed to my hand, which for every social quality and accomplishment as well as for eminent fitness for their stations, I could not have improved if I could have had the opportunity of selection from all the learned professors of the land; when I remember the cheerful obedience and almost filial regard of the young men who passed through their collegiate course during my presidency, many of whom are now here in the maturity of manhood to offer their congratulations fresh with the dews of their youth, and not least of all the open-hearted hospitality of the people of this city towards me and mine—I confess, sir, I should feel myself a marvel of ingratitude, if my heart did not warm for the College, with all its interests and connections. You will believe me then when I say that though an Alumnus of Yale, while I do not honor her less, I love Rutgers more.

The address with which we were favored a few hours ago by Judge Bradley, furnishes a lesson of fidelity and constancy to the interests of the College, which it would be well for us to heed. It would be well I think while we are called upon to press forward to the mark set before us by President Campbell not to forget the things that are behind. We should remember how this institution was founded in the comparative poverty and destitution of colonial times; how it struggled through many a despondent year afterwards, pawing like Milton's lion to free itself from its embarrassments; how it stood year after year a suppliant at the bolted door of the state treasury to receive in the end only the poor boon of a lottery to endow a professorship, and yet how its early friends bated not a jot of hope in its ultimate success, but went on laboring in the cause of the College, and many of them dying in the full faith of the promised land. Sir, we should do well to copy the faith and perseverance of those devoted friends of the College. We are living in better times and under happier auspices, in a condition of national prosperity and progress, such as history has not yet recorded, rivaling almost the golden age of poets, at a time when the hearts of men are opened in a remarkable manner to the endowment and support of literary institutions, when matters of vital importance to the Protestant faith, are daily pressing upon the consideration of thoughtful men in the midst of a warfare with error, when colleges, such as we propose to build, are the surest base of supply, and if

we should be forgetful of the example set before us, or loiter in duty, it seems to me it would almost raise the old dead from their graves. But, sir, I am thankful to know from this day's demonstration, that no such spectral exhibition awaits us.

Let us look for a moment at what the College has done for the country under difficulties and hindrances now happily in a great measure removed. The light which was kindled here a century ago, though shining dimly through many a gloomy day, and sometimes even flickering in its socket, has yet by the vestal care of its early friends, never been suffered to go out. By it, from its earliest existence, has been lit many a taper to be carried by the sons of the College in nobler than classic games, to shine with no feeble splendor in many a pulpit of the land; to be borne on the wings of the wind, to far distant pagan lands; to be honorably exhibited at the bar, on the bench, in the legislative and executive departments of more than one state of the Union; in the legislative chambers, too, of the Capitol at Washington; to guide you, sir, through diplomatic duties in the service of your country; and but lately, by a wise exercise of the appointing power has been invoked to shed its pure conservative and Christian light upon the bench of the supreme court of the United States, which department of our government, more than the fabled Palladium of old, is the grand conservator of our political system. It has been said, no matter what may be the laws of a state, a learned, independent, honest judiciary will remedy all defects.

Sir! when we have such men as Jay, and Ellsworth, and Marshall, and our honored Alumnus, upon the bench, I am inclined to give credence to what might seem a startling proposition, and confess to a sense of safety, under an occasional undue exercise of legislative power.

When I recall this and much more that the College has done, I cannot but think that it has repaid to the country fourfold all that its friends have contributed to its support. And when it has done thus much in times past, under embarrassments to which I have alluded, what may it not be expected to do, what will it not do, when you send it forth under its present efficient head and organization, fully endowed, in panoply complete, to take its stand among the foremost institutions in the country, ready to meet every call, which a Christian and patriotic people can make upon it? I trust, sir, it will not be thought that I make an irreverent use of words when I say, that the President may plant, the Board of Trustees and the friends of the College may water, but it is for the Alumni to give the increase. I close, sir, with the wish that the blessing of heaven may rest upon their labors.

President Campbell was called upon to make his report in regard to the progress of the endowment. He said :

It is a happy day to me, as no doubt it is to you all, to see Ex-President Hasbrouck here on this joyous occasion. He comes at a great sacrifice, on account of infirm health and gathering years; but he gives

proof thereby of his strong and abiding interest in the institution over which he once presided. It is to be hoped that we may yet have many opportunities of repeating the cordial welcome extended to him to-day.

We are, my friends, to engage this afternoon in the task of starting Rutgers College upon her second century of usefulness. What we want then is practical work, and not long speeches. Since the 12th of March, the time appointed for me to enter upon the duty of begging for a thank-offering, I have been steadily at work. The work in reality began last year at the Alumni dinner; when Mr. Abraham Voorhees, of this city, presented a property worth ten thousand dollars to the College. That gift was the first-fruits, and for all time Mr. Voorhees has the honor of being the first subscriber to the centennial fund. I have received twelve subscriptions of five thousand dollars each; one of twenty-five hundred dollars; and twenty of one thousand dollars each. Several churches have founded permanent scholarships by contributing one thousand dollars each. The Middle Reformed church in Albany, has given thirteen hundred and ten dollars; the North Reformed church in the same place, one thousand dollars; and the Reformed church of Hudson, one thousand dollars. R. C. Pruyn, who was graduated last year, and C. L. Pruyn who is yet an undergraduate, have united in a gift of one thousand dollars. Fourteen persons have subscribed, each five hundred dollars, and five others, each one hundred dollars, making in all, one hundred and five thousand dollars.

In 1840, a committee was appointed to raise the salary of the President for one year, and it reported itself unable to do it. But six years ago a fund of \$137,900 was raised, which added to the centennial makes, as the contribution of seven years, \$242,900. Moreover an *esprit du corps* is observable this year beyond any preceding one.

And here let me render a tribute of just praise to our Alumni. They are not like the graduates of a large and powerful college whose president regretfully confessed that he could expect little of them, since they never had done anything, to speak of, for their Alma Mater. Our Alumni, on the contrary, enter with a zealous and self-sacrificing spirit into every movement for enlarging the instruction, and extending the power of the College. They have needed no urging, but have given freely according to their ability, an evidence of which is the cheering fact, that of the sum mentioned above, they alone have subscribed this year, thirty-five thousand dollars. It is safe to commit the interests of Rutgers into such loyal and helpful hands. And now, gentlemen, I look to you to carry into glorious completion the work you have so well begun.

The song, *Alma Mater O*, was rendered by a choir of male voices accompanied by Grafulla's band, to the air of *Wearing the Green*. The entire audience joined in the chorus.

Informal reports from the classes, many of which had met in delightful reunion on the previous evening, were now received.

Class of '59. Prof. Doolittle said : That he formerly thought it a blessed fact that nineteen of the thirty in his class were ministers, but this turned out to be a most unfortunate fact now when money was to be raised. He was able, however, to report two thousand dollars as subscribed by his class. And he afterwards announced that as six hundred of this appears on the President's book, he would pledge that amount in addition.

Class of '36. Rev. J. G. Johnson, of Upper Red Hook, N. Y., happily alluded to the circumstance that his class had contributed the orator of the day, and had also subscribed six thousand dollars, but were not yet by any means exhausted.

Class of '44. Rev. Dr. John H. Manning, of Brooklyn, reported eleven thousand dollars as the contribution of his class, but remarked that this amount was included in the sum read from Dr. Campbell's book.

Rev. Harvey D. Ganse of New York city, made, by request a few remarks. Though not an Alumnus, he expressed an earnest sympathy for both the College and the Theological Seminary, and hoped both institutions would be thoroughly furnished for new and larger careers of usefulness.

The chairman remarked that the text of his own funeral sermon had been announced, by his pastor in Albany, as follows : " And the beggar died." He had however, just been seized with a liberal turn, and would bequeath this text with all its appurtenances to President Campbell. And yet he hoped it would be

very many years before the sermon might be preached from it.

Class of '42. Rev. Dr. David Cole, of Yonkers, did not, he said, like to be out of harmony with the proceedings, or with any movement proposed by our worthy president ; but he had not the slightest suspicion that reports, of the kind they had heard, were to be called for now. His class, of whom seven are present, had had a splendid meeting, and collected facts for a history. Twenty-one of their twenty-eight members were clergymen, and hence too poor to give many dollars ; but they give their hearts' best affection, and will add what money they can.

The choir then led the audience in singing *Integer Vitæ*.

Sheriff Peter A. Voorhees, professed to be nothing but a plain countryman, a farmer ; but thought every patriotic citizen and Christian ought to be interested in building up schools of learning, where youth were to be prepared for positions of influence in the church and the world. Rutgers deserved to be sustained by the congregations to which she had given so many pastors ; and therefore he would venture to pledge the church at Six Mile Run for one thousand dollars.

Peter S. Duryee, Esq., of Newark, a trustee, commended the above example as noble and worthy of imitation. Every church in the denomination should have, at least, one one-thousand dollar scholarship in order that it might keep one student free of tuition charges continually in the College. He pledged the North Reformed church of Newark, for a scholarship.

Lauriger Horatius was sung.

Class of '47. Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe, formerly of Kingston, now United States marshal, in the city of New York, said: That circumstances had prevented his class from having a full meeting. As a consequence he could make but a partial report to-day, but would present a complete one at the next commencement. Only three or four members were here, but they united with him in promising four hundred dollars.

The chairman assured all, who wanted more time, that the centennial would not end until next commencement, when full reports would be expected.

Class of '57. Major Charles M. Herbert, of New Brunswick, was happy to say that one gentleman of his class had already given five thousand dollars, which sum, however, was on Dr. Campbell's book. He pledged his class to raise the amount to ten thousand dollars.

Class of '63. James H. Elmendorf, M.D., of Brooklyn, said: That the class numbered eighteen, of whom eleven were clergymen. Six members had met last night, and subscribed seven hundred dollars. The others will make it one thousand dollars.

Class of '62. Rev. William B. Merritt, of Flatbush, Ulster Co., N. Y., reported himself unable as yet to get all the members of his class together, but he would pledge for them as much as would be given by the class of '63; and moreover they would present a portrait of Rev. Dr. Gosman, who was well known as a devoted and efficient trustee.

Class of '45. Rev. Dr. Peter Stryker, of Philadelphia, said : That thirteen of the sixteen members constituting his class remained, and of these, six are ministers. They had given ten thousand dollars toward the last endowment, and some had subscribed to the present thank-offering. They would add all they could without specifying the exact amount.

Class of '53, was represented by Rev. Robert S. Manning, of Trenton, who announced the number graduated in his class as twenty-two, of whom eight were now dead. The sum already subscribed was two thousand dollars, and to this the three or four members present, had agreed to add one thousand dollars.

Class of '52. Charles H. Winfield, Esq., of Jersey city, stated that the endeavor to have a class-meeting last night was not successful, but to-day four or five had assembled, and they would raise one thousand dollars.

Class of '54. Rev. James Le Fevre, of Raritan, said : The class had resolved to raise one thousand dollars.

Class of '68. Mr. Van Rensselaer Weston, of New Brunswick, remarked that his class had had a grand meeting, the number of attendants was large, the speeches fine, the enthusiasm and liberality unbounded. They had raised two hundred dollars and forty-nine cents exactly.

The chairman inquired whether they could not, by making another tremendous exertion, possibly run the amount up to two hundred dollars and *fifty cents*.

Rev. Dr. Stryker wished to hear something more from the President in regard to a course of lectures which had been alluded to in the Baccalaureate sermon. Dr. Campbell replied by giving a brief historical account of the foundation of a course of lectures, in the University of Oxford, by Rev. John Bampton, in 1780. And he most earnestly desired that provision might be made for the establishment of a similar course in this institution. It would comprehend discussions, by the ablest thinkers in the church, of the relations of Christianity to the rising questions in science and philosophy ; and would afford new proofs of the truth and the power, and the manifold blessings of God's word. And the expectation of being possibly called upon to prepare such lectures would stimulate our theological Alumni to larger and profounder studies, and thus help forward the transcendently important cause of sacred learning. This object was especially dear to him, and he longed to see it accomplished.

Rev. Dr. James McCosh, president of the College of New Jersey at Princeton, was introduced, and expressed himself as exceedingly interested in the proceedings throughout. Rutgers, though one hundred years old, showed no signs of decay, but like the oak grew continually stronger. He rejoiced at this, and paid a high compliment to her scholarship and discipline. He did not think we should attempt to put new colleges in the east, but should labor to build up the old. It would be disastrous to the cause of tho-

rough education, to have many small and starving colleges. Such institutions were a curse rather than a blessing. It was understood that there was very considerable wealth in the Reformed church, and how could its possessors better show their gratitude to God than by endowing new chairs in Rutgers, and thus enabling it to fulfill all the purposes of its founders.

He suggested that Rutgers and Princeton should combine to secure the establishment of more and better grammar and preparatory schools in New Jersey. The great want of all our colleges is competent grammar schools. Had each college a good one, it could double the number of students in a few years. In other countries there are in every town, high schools endowed by the state. The secret of Harvard's success lay in the fact that every town of a certain size in Massachusetts is required to have such a school. The state ought thus to give every clever, smart boy a chance of getting an education, and of becoming great. He wished that New Brunswick and Princeton would unite in asking the legislature of New Jersey to found one or more fellowship to be competed for, by the students in both places. What a noble and generous field of rivalry would in this way be opened between these two sister institutions; and, before leaving, he would like to pledge the Rutgers Alumni to engage in this.

The President was most happy to announce at this point that Hon. Robert H. Pruyn had just promised to add four thousand dollars to the six thousand already

subscribed by himself and sons, making a gift of ten thousand dollars, for the foundation of either a fellowship or the lecture-course, mentioned above, according as he (Dr. Campbell), might elect. But the President, while expressing his high gratification both at Mr. Pruyn's liberality and willingness to allow him to indicate its direction, concluded to choose the fellowship, as he believed that had been the first intention of Mr. Pruyn. He, however, urged the Alumni to establish the lecture course at some future time, if it should happen not to be done to-day.

Alexander Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia, offered a resolution of thanks to Hon. Jos. P. Bradley for his able and appropriate address, and ordering 3,000 copies to be printed. It was passed unanimously.

Class of '50, Rev. John L. McNair, of New York city, said: That fifteen out of the sixteen graduated in the class became gospel preachers. They were not yet prepared to report, but would do their best and give the result at next commencement.

Class of '43 was pledged by Rev. Dr. Paul D. Van Cleef, of Jersey City, to the work of getting subscriptions preparatory to a full report one year from to-day.

The chairman gave notice that complete reports of the labors of all the classes, in securing a worthy centennial thank-offering, would be made at the next commencement; and he hoped no offering, however small, would be withheld. Ten dollars given and invested now, at compound interest, would at the end of one hundred years yield a very large amount; but that

